"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIII NO. 88 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
G. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connection at Aden with	Tons.
18th April	DELTA	..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA	..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA	..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA			16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA‡			7,622
27th "	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA	..		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
8th "	DELTA	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA	..		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA	..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.			Tons.
1925.				
16th April	DUMANA	..	—	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	..	—	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..	—	—
28th "	GAZANA*	..	—	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	..	—	8,246
25th "	DURENDA*	..	—	7,241
29th July	DOMALA	..	—	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	..	..	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925				
20th April	KIDDERPORE*		5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*		6,715	
28th "	SICILIA	..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE	..	5,283	
26th "	DELTA	..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE	..	6,282	
9th "	SARDINIA	..	6,984	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE	..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN	..	6,696	NALDERA
1st July.	SICILIA	..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
15th April	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
15th "	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
17th "	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
20th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD
BOMBAY NO. 7.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th Mar.	15th Apr
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th "
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	3t 5	16th May	30th "

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.—20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	57 50	29th Mar.	15th Apr.
*Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	24th Apr.
Uga Maru	K. Hamada	4497	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Mooshige	5864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	5th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "BHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Horuby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
214, Hornby Road,
Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about.	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices 1—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN	BEST NERVINE TONIC	VIBRO-ASOKA	UTERINE TONIC
PYREX	MALARIA SPECIFIC	PTYCHO-PAPAIN	for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
SARSOL	BLOOD PURIFIER	ELIXIR-PAPAIN	
SANTOL	DIURETIC	Mist PEPSIN Comp.	
TYKOL	DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC	TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES	

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words, 'Apply Box No.....' advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for mofussil. Salary seventy-five and sixty. Cash security Rs. 1,500 and 1,000. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1008

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to book orders for hand-made silks, tossor suitings, mercerised shirtings, silken saries, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R1002

WANTED—For the Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, the following staff. Young energetic persons, who would be willing to join within a week of the receipt of order of appointment preferred. Applicants for these posts should state their age, caste, qualifications and previous experience if any. (1) An ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 200-10-300. Must be a B.E. (Civil) or L.C.E. (2) A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60-2-80. One with previous experience of Municipal work preferred. (3) An ASSISTANT SECRETARY on Rs. 80-5-150. Must be a graduate strong in English. Selected candidate will get the benefit of Provident Fund. Applications for these posts must reach the undersigned before the 20th instant. D. B. SANEY, B.A., L.E.E., Secretary, A. T. M. C., Amraoti, 8-4-25.
A 23090

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you by POST at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at -/1/- per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3-anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B), RAWALPINDI.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"JOT this down." At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYRNE & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23018

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A complete COTTON BALING PRESS. Write with full particulars and terms to Tilak Ram Row Bakhsh, P. O. Lehragora, Patiala State, Punjab.
N R974

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A new model FIAT, Lightly used in perfect good order. Price Rs. 3,200/- nett. Apply Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
JA R1009

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1 postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned shares of the above Company have been forfeited by the Board of Directors as per their resolutions passed at their meetings held on the dates specified.

Date	Name	No.	Serial No. of Shares
24-2-25	Mr. Albert Manasseh	50	32490 to 32539
21-3-25	,, Keshavji Tulsidas	25	17131 to 17155
21-3-25	,, Vithaldas Valabhdas	10	39354 to 39363

For the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd.,
VALABHDAS GOKULDAS,
Secretary.

Bilimora, 9th April, 1925. 23091

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant and Mr. K. R. P. Shroff as the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Forbes Street, within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 512 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 172, New No. 16834 and New Survey Nos. 2/9484 and 9485 and 2/9482 and Cadastral Survey No. 114 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1196(1), Street Nos. 2—4—6 Forbes Street and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the North and West by the property of Sir Sassoon J. David Bart, on or towards the South by Forbes Street aforesaid and on or towards the East by Rutherfield Street.

WADIA GHANDHI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay 9th April, 1925.
23081

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1677 of 1923.

HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY ... Plaintiff.
V/s.
JAFFERALLI KASSUM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 16th October, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th February, 1925, made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 397, New No. 2286, Old Survey No. 3235, New Survey No. 1847, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 108, Street No. 25, Shaikh Memon Street, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1030 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Varjiwandas Mahadeodas, on or towards the South by the property of Zosla Hurkha, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the East by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) R. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22810

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Tanasukharam Manasukharam also known as T. M. Tripathi, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, late Agent to His Highness the Maha Rao of Cutch, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, limited to the properties and securities held by him as a Trustee or nominee of Jeram Giga ..... Deceased.

(1) RANCHHODDAS DHARAMDAS and (2) DHARAMSUKHARAM TANASUKHARAM, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, proving Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the said Jeram Giga, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of March, 1925.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
23083

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.

"CINDERELLA"

THE WORLD-FAMED FAIRY TALE.

Cinderella has always been the children's pet fairy story, but they will love it still more when they see the film. The picture besides being legendary is also instructive and will hold the interest of all grown-ups.

All the wonders of trick photography on a large scale have been drawn upon for use in this screen production.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

STAY ONLY FOR TWO WEEKS

NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Wednesday 15th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30)
SAWASHAYAKALLOL

Saturday 18th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30)
MANAPAMAN

Sunday 19th April 1925, at (P. M.) 3 Noon)
DRAUPADI

Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 118 BAGS GROUND NUTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 182 of 1925, (Navinchandra vs. Amritlal) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Khanoo Moosa's Godown No. 37/13, Musjid Siding Road, Marwadi Road, Dana Bunder, on this day, TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

About 118 bags ground nuts about 30 Khandies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla Bungalow, situated at the corner of "Rebsh" Street near Lal Chimney, valuable house-hold furniture, crockery, sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, writing tables, book cases, large and small tables, single and double bed steads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, IRON PIPES, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, TINS, CASES MANILLA ROPE, WOODEN RACKS, OLD LINEN CHAIN ETC. ONE MOTOR CAR OVERLAND FOUR.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction this day TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 89 BALES BROACH AND KHUNDWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. the Japan Cotton Trading Coy., Ltd. at their Jetha No. P cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange Room, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

70 Bales Broach cotton.
19 Bales Khundwa cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S

THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS

60 PERFORMING ANIMALS

AND

50 EXPERT ARTISTS

Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4-30 p. m.

DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.

LOCALITY:—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.

Sole Proprietor;
TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.

Managers.
G. S. PATHAR PHODE
G. V. CHOLKER.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
SUPER PRODUCTION
VERNI VASULAT
OR
SWEET REVENGE

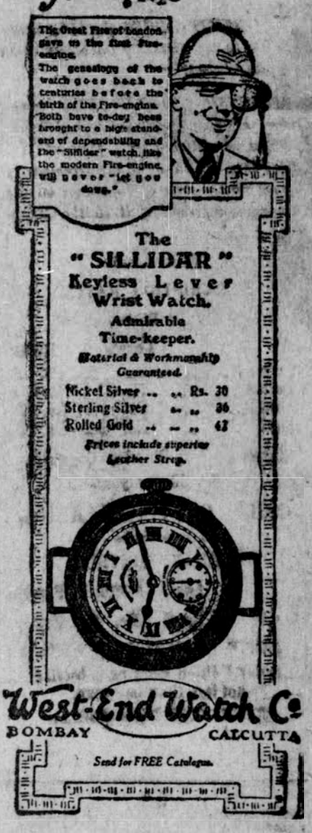
Time—Week Days Begin at 5 P. M.
SAT. SUN. & Holidays Begin at 3 P. M.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1. THAKORDWAR II, JUMA MUSJID. SHAIK MEMON STREET.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS for our world-renowned
'TIC-TAK' (Regd.)
wall clocks; The perfect Time-Keeper and approved Universally. The best DECORATIVE WALL CLOCK.
Price Rupees Three only.

PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B. 27, MADRAS.

Notable Inventions No. 8


This Great Fire-of-London gave us the first Fire-engine.
The genealogy of the watch goes back to centuries before the birth of the Fire-engine. Both have to-day been brought to a high standard of dependability and the "Sillidar" watch, like the modern Fire-engine, will never "let you down."
The "SILLIDAR" Keyless Lever Wrist Watch.
Admirable Time-keeper.
Material & Workmanship Guaranteed.
Nickel Silver .. .. Rs. 30
Sterling Silver 36
Rolled Gold 42
Prices include superior Leather Strap.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Send for FREE Catalogue.

THERE ARE **TONICS** AND TONICS
BUT REMEMBER

CENTAUREE-QUINA

IS THE
TONIC OF THE **TONICS**

Your own NATURAL RESOURCES will be STRENGTHENED to fight diseases.

Ask your doctor what it means.

Sole Importers:—
WILLIAM GREEN & Co.,
65, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

TEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

NMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 12.
f observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m
., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
er corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.831

ture of Air	84.8 degrees.
b Thermometer ..	78.4 „
.. .. ..	75.5 „
humidity of Air ..	74% „
f cloudy sky (the whole	
udy equal to 10) ..	1.0 „
n temperature of Air	91.2 „
do. do. ..	79.7 „
irection of Wind from	
ht to midnight	NNW, S, W, WNW.
t of Wind from mid-	
o midnight	124 miles.

OON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

WATER. | LOW WATER.

	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	in	ft
	1	36	27	3	13	7	39	15	5
	14	29	28	1		20	19	19	2
	2	22	26	5	14	8	28	16	1
	15	24	27	4		21	24	20	0
	3	18	25	7	15	9	27	16	9
	16	31	26	8		23	1	20	4
	11	39	28	2	16	16	45	16	9
	23	46	28	3		5	13	16	9
	5	54	24	6	17	0	35	20	1
	19	11	26	7		12	18	18	1
	3	4	28	1	18	18	2	17	2
	15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
	8	38	25	9	19	2	36	18	3
	21	9	27	5		14	35	17	7

quake Report:—
rthquake shock of moderate inten-
its origin about 3,800 miles away
orded by the seismographs at the
Observatory at 16 hours 22 minutes
11th April 1925.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

4 (Tue) Sunrise 6h.23m. Sunset 6h.56m.
5 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.22m. Sunset 6h.56m.
6 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.56m.
7 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
8 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
9 (Sun) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
(Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.

COCOGEM
FOR
VEGETABLES.

Vegetables have delicate natural flavour of their own, but these flavours are often lost in the overpowering taste of ghee or inferior cooking oils.

The heavy clinging flavour and odour of ghee completely obscures the delicious natural flavour of the vegetables and gives them all the one overpowering taste of ghee.

Cocogem is particularly suitable for fried, boiled or baked vegetables. Cook potatoes, spinach, lady-fingers or any other vegetables in Cocogem and note the enhanced natural flavour.

Cocogem is ideal for vegetable as it is itself 100% vegetable, odourless and flavourless.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Distributors :—
ANAVATY & Co.,
sari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, April 8th:—Our market has not improved during the past week and extreme dullness continues to prevail. The earlier part of the period under review was occupied in celebrations connected with the Marwari New Year, and on the re-opening a distinctly easier tone was in evidence. Demand is poor in all sections and clearances have been on a very small scale, whilst a further general decline in values has been registered. The apparent inability of the consuming centres to relieve the pressure of stocks has shaken the confidence of the local dealers, who now shew a desire to liquidate their holdings, even at a sacrifice; and the low prices ruling for some of the Indian and Japanese styles is checking the importation of Home productions.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is quieter than last week and sales are negligible except of Indian and Japanese manufactured goods. Prices are about 2 annas lower.

Grey Dhooties.—No new business is reported, and the retail trade is very small. Prices, however, remain unchanged.

Whites.—This section is very quiet and the offtake is poor. Values shew a decline of from 6 pies to 1 anna.

Miscellaneous.—A small retail business is reported in anticipation of the Id-ul-Fitr demand, but values of stocks are still considerably below cost.

Yarn.—Moderate sales have taken place but prices shew an easier tendency.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0. Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9-0 T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9-0 to 2-5-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-13-0. per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-13-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconets 42 by 20 20 by 20 ...lbs. Rs. 8-2-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in by 40yds. Rs. 26-10 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98in. by 40yads. Rs. 20-14 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99in by 40yds. Rs. 21-14 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 40yds. Rs. 10-12 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Demand from the up-country consuming centres is again poor and enquiry for shipment almost negligible. Values have registered a slight decline although local clearances have somewhat improved during the period under review.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-1-6 to 4-5-6.
„ 12½s. Rs. 4-4-6 to 4-8-0.
„ 14½s. Rs. 4-7-0 to 4-11-0.
„ 16½s. Rs. 4-8-6 to 4-12-0.
„ 20½s Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0.
„ 22's Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the market, which remains very quiet, with little business doing. Raisings are medium and wagons in full supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated 7th April is as follows:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled dull and prices have declined all round. The demand is small and trade during the week has been of meagre extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Hy. C. Bags for June at Rs. 63; B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 63/8/0 to Rs. 63, for May July at Rs. 62/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 76/8/0, for April at Rs. 76/8/0; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for April at Rs. 52/8/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 78, for July/October at Rs. 77/8/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 63/8/0 to Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 76/8/0, for April at Rs. 76/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 68/8/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 63/4/0; Twill Ore Pockets (16 ozs.) for May/June at Rs. 31.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready and April at Rs. 50/8/0. K. Bags for early April at Rs. 56; Hv. C.'s (2" green) for April/May at Rs. 66 striped basis; Hy. C.'s for early April at Rs. 69/8/0 for 15th April at Rs. 68, for May/June a Rs. 64/4/0 to Rs. 63/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 61/8/0; Hv. C.'s (36") for April at Rs. 70 basis; Lpds. (36") for April at Rs. 75/8/0 basis; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75/8/0 for April at Rs 75/8 to Rs. 75/12, for May at Rs. 75/10, for June at Rs. 75 for January/March at Rs 69.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 63/8 to Rs. 63.

Hessians.—Bazar dealers have shewn more disposition to sell their ready holdings and a moderate was done with shippers during the early part of the week at easier rates. Towards the close, values have declined for all positions, but beyond a few sales to speculators for the far forward deliveries buyers are shewing no interest in the market.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 18/1 to Rs 17/13 to Rs. 17/14, for April at Rs. 18/2 to Rs. 17/14, for April/June at Rs. 18/2 to Rs. 18, for July/September at Rs. 17/7, for October/December at Rs. 17/4, for January/March at Rs. 17.

40"—9ozs. for April at Rs. 18/6 basis.
36"—9ozs. 40" for Ready at Rs. 18/8 basis, for April at Rs. 18/4 basis, for May July at Rs. 18/4 basis.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for 15th June at Rs. 107.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 22/1 to Rs. 21/12, for April at Rs. 22/3 to Rs. 21/14, for April/June at Rs. 22/4 to Rs. 21/14 to Rs. 22, for July/September at Rs. 22/6 to Rs. 22/8 to Rs. 22/2 to Rs. 22/4.

40"—12ozs. for April at Rs. 23/12 basis.
36"—12ozs. 40" for May/June at Rs. 23/8 basis.

MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

London, Mar. 25.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 18th instant, amounted to £126,786,670 as compared with £126,786,550 on the previous Wednesday.

South African gold to the value of £700,000 came on the market this week, and is being taken by the Continent, the Trade and to a small extent by India.

During the week gold to the value of dol. 3,050,000 has been engaged for shipment from New York as follows:—dol. 2,500,000 to Berlin, dol. 500,000 to Australia and dol. 50,000 to Buenos Ayres.

When free gold movements are again in force, the export gold point from New York to London (based on a value of dol. 1,000,000 or over) may be taken to be about dol. 49.042 instead of dol. 48,981, as indicated in our 'Weekly Bullion Letter' of February the 4th owing to a recent increase of freight charges from New York, from ½ to 3/8 per cent.

The Chairman of the House Banking Committee of the United States introduced a measure repealing amendments to the Federal Reserve System enacted for war emergency. It forbids the issue of Federal Reserve notes in exchange for gold. He stated that this practice tends to confusion as to the precise extent to which notes are outstanding in aid of commerce. The present practice, he said, tends to inflation and high prices.

Below we give United States gold imports and exports for 1923 and 1924, as distributed among the countries affected:—

IMPORTS.

	Dec. 1923 dol.	Dec. 1924 dol.	12 months ended Dec. 1923 dol.	12 months ended Dec. 1924. dol.
France:—	5,208,526	3,036,153	19,036,301	24,459,540
Germany:—	——	6,510	49,551,586	4,828,626
Netherlands:—	2,375,250	——	13,291,819	50,965,294
England:—	15,135,476	10,614	147,111,958	130,908,979
Canada:—	1,881,161	2,729,944	49 374,549	41,495,829
Mexico:—	628,909	472,804	6,581,439	5,458,557
Argentina:—	5,205,783	2,715,292	5,337,914	22,304,757
Colombia:—	268,173	268,932	4,451,579	2,289,066
China:—	771,546	——	5,588,015	5,021,916
Other Countries:—	1,226,402	1,033,800	22,390,652	31,988,354
Total:—	32,641,226	10,274,049	322,715,812	319,720,918

EXPORTS.

	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
Germany:—	——	20,000,000	——	20,000,000
England:—	——	10,263,690	138,249	12,264,024
Canada:—	141,168	187,602	1,704,605	3,101,736
Mexico:—	330,061	466,344	4,706,475	4,028,991
British India:—	——	5,674,442	14,637,246	11,024,700
Hong Kong:—				
Other Countries:—	174,300	220,000	2,387,915	4,382,940
	66,000	2,862,575	5,078,927	6,845,922
Total:—	711,529	39,674,653	28,643,417	61,648,313

SILVER.

During the week silver has been inclined to be dull. America has been a seller, and though China has worked both ways, her sales have been considerably in excess of her purchases, especially the last day or so. Hence the lower prices. Only moderate support came from India, the last mail reports that there is some accumulation of stocks in Bombay, and the demand is less keen. Continental sales have been less and no substantial demand has come from that quarter.

A shipment of 1,090,000 ounces of silver has been made from San Francisco to Hamburg.

A writer in the 'Far Eastern Capital and Trade' stated that "a definite upward trend in the price of silver is unlikely until June." The price of silver has depended more upon China lately than upon anywhere else. Its future therefore is likely to be influenced a good deal by the political situation in that country; for if, following a decided improvement in Chinese affairs, her exceptional stocks find their way upcountry, the present weight upon the market would be removed, and the prophecy in the journal above-mentioned would have a chance of fulfilment.

Imports of silver into China in 1924 are estimated at 44,754 bars against 71,318 in 1923, a difference of about 27,000,000 ounces. This large decrease was doubtless owing to exceptionally bad business conditions during civil war. Now that hostilities have ceased at any rate for the present, demilitarisation has been taking place in the Shanghai area.

Silver imported into Shanghai serves a double purpose, namely, to supplement the stocks of sycee which is the basis of Chinese money, and to be converted into dollar currency. During 1924 the Chinese mints bought only 10,300 bars of silver for the purpose, as compared with 50,200 in 1923. The complications of the Chinese currency are endless. A writer in the "North China Herald" of the 17th of January stated that China possesses 72 different money values. As to the money of account, the Haikuan Tael, familiar in connection with the customs, the Hankow, Kuantung, Tsaoping, Tookwai and others, each differ by varying percentages of weight from the 'liang' or Chinese ounce of silver. If a traveller from Shanghai were to make an extended tour into the interior, passing through the districts where these weights and a manifold variety of coins circulate, though he were to spend but a fraction of the amount, represented by sycee, with which he started, the constant exchange from one weight or coin to another would dissipate a very large part of his capital. An experienced traveller has been known to take scales with him, and still his weights and the purity of his silver were subjected to dispute in different provinces. At coast ports, Mexican, Yuan, Dragon, Hong Kong and Hankow dollars are all current, each having its own defined exchange value in the native market, whilst in the interior the added intricacies of dealing with cents and copper cash are so great that it is astonishing how business can be carried on without endless disputes and a considerable handicap to trade.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

	Feb. 28.	Mar. 7.	Mar. 15.
Notes in Circulation	18372	18356	18322
Silver coin and bullion in India	7628	7612	7578
Silver coin and bullion out of India	——	——	——
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	——	——	——
Securities (Indian Government)	5713	5713	5713
Securities (British Government)	1999	1999	1999
Bills of Exchange	800	800	800

The silver coinage during the week ending 15th ultimo was 6 lacs.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 21st ultimo consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 42,500,000 dollars and 2,870 siver bars as compared with 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 41,000,000 dollars and 3,770 silver bars on the 14th instant.

Quotations:—

March 19th 32 1/16d. cash 31. 13/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. 2 mos. 86s/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

March 20th 32. —d. cash 31 3/4d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Mar. 21st 31 3/4d. cash 31 9/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. —— Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Mar. 23rd. 31 3/4d. cash 31 9/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/7d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Mar. 24th 31 9/16d. cash 31 7/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/6d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Mar. 25th 31 9/16d. cash 31 3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/4d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Average 31 781d. cash 31 583d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. Average 86s/6 6d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/2d. and 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 11.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 11,000 yesterdays 19000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1000 yesterday nil.

Day's Exports to Continent 3000 yesterday's 18000

Demand Bills 4.77,62.
Foreign Mined 67.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 11.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	100,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	95,000
Week's Export to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	881,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	(missing).

London, April 11.

Paris Exchange	92.65
Warsaw Exchange	24.87
Interest day to day loans 3½.	
Weeks Bullion shipment	£29,850

Bombay Directory.

(IN EVERY THURSDAY'S ISSUE)

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS, PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

As far as possible only reliable businesses are entered.

Enquiries regarding Merchants will be gladly undertaken by us if necessary.

2 ANNAS PER LINE PER INSERTION

Puts you before

OVER 15,000 PEOPLE.

Thousands in Bombay and Up-country want you

ENTER EARLY. SPACE IS LIMITED.

MINIMUM 2 LINES.

It is a Directory and so every Business, Profession, Trade and Calling can be entered.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 13.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Swan per lb.	1	5	3
Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	0	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:— ..			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phœnix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece ..	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	4	0
Salits:—			
Century	1	4	6
Textile	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	9

KURDISH REVOLT

AS SEEN FROM KURDISTAN.

Herr C. Z. Klotzel who travelled recently through Kurdistan to Persia as a correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," writes as follows in that paper:

As we grew better acquainted with the Kurds we often asked ourselves how it was that this wild, proud intelligent people allowed themselves to be under Turkish subjection. In reality Turkish sovereignty in Kurdistan was always more formal than effective; so also in Persian Kurdistan until the present dictator of Persia, Riza Khan, provided his country with a small but efficient army and used it to restore order in Northern Persia. The Soviet Government also appears to have been quite unable to subdue its Kurds in the Ararat region; it has shrewdly contented itself with directing their bellicose energies into politically desirable channels. It would be strange if the hands of Moscow is not in the present rising. The Russian Consul General at Erzerum told me that Kurdish tribal chiefs were coming to him almost every week and saying that they wanted to join the Soviet Federation. He had to tell them as Consul that in his diplomatic position it was out of the question for him to discuss that with them, and that he must refer them to Moscow. The rest may be pretty well imagined.

The Turks have, moreover, themselves destroyed the last bond which remained between the Kurds and themselves—that of religion. "Formerly," said an intelligent Kurd to me, "we had a common Khalif, and to our religiously-minded people that gave a fairly strong feeling of community with the Turks. Since the Khalifate has been cast off, like a cracked water-pipe, all that remains to us is the feeling of Turkish oppression. . . ."

Our escort of two gendarmes on horseback through this robber country. . . was more of moral than material value. Two guns more or less would make little difference under a surprise attack. . . . What the Kurds fear is not so much being shot at by a gendarme as shooting one. On that the whole body of the local gendarmery is collected and destroys every Kurdish settlement for many kilometres around the site of the murder. . .

Naturally the Kurds do not live entirely on robbery—the opportunities are not frequent enough. They live in their villages and are thoroughly capable agriculturists and cattle breeders—much more intelligent and hardworking than the Turks. But when the opportunity does come of plundering a Persian merchant or a Turkish effendi they are more than glad to seize it and they are industrious in looking out for such windfalls.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, April 14.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

535-25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ahmed Suleman, Nanu H and Co.

637-25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ranfulai Rehmanbhai, F P Pauri.

648-25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Abdul Huseen and Bros.

LONG CAUSE.

5849-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

667-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co. Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co..

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

9540-23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3217-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3291-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3582-23—Jamsetji R and D, Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3633-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

43-25—Craigie B and C, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao v Narayanlal Bansilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

940-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Hormusji Sorabji v Mavlabux Azgarali and Co, Rustomji and G.

4313-24—Shroff and L, Haji Mahomed Sadiq Shushtry v Sassoon Ezekiel, N C Dalal and Co.

3428-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Khatao Morarji and ors v Mangalji Karsondas and ors.

485-25—Chitnis K and M, Trimbaklal Tribhowandas and anr v Girdharlal Parshotam.

221-25—N C Dalal and Co, Chandancore v Mulji Dulabhji Ved.

584-25—Bhaishanker K and G, Parvatibai v Naranji Madhavji.

639-25—Judah and S, Rambhow Vithoba Amte and anr v Naran Huri Agri and anr, Pathare and Co.

821-25—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Ry Co v Baksh Haji Isa.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Chunilal Hemchand Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Harprasad, Jhavery and Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal and Co v Dinmahomed Fatemahomed and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harischanderji and anr v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and ors, In person.

4114-24—Soonderdas and Co, Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and P.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens and Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and anr, Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantilal Pratapshi v A Judah, Khandwalla and Chh.

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and ors, Jhavery and Co.

4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chhotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2865-24—N C Dalal and Co, Khanoo Sharifa v Govindji Vassonji.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5198-23—Mantri and Co, Tarachand Ghanshamdas v Chapsi Bhara and Co, Captain and V.

1144-23—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

4393-24—Vachha and Co, Kulsambai daughter of Adamji Mulla Allibhai v Kulsumbai widow, Jehangir M and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4318-24—Jamsedji R and D, Maganlal Someshwar v Chetandas Daga, Malvi M R and Co, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2374-23—Mulji P and P, Girdhardas Coorjee, Kairamalla Karsondas and Co, Smethan B and L.

5166-23—Crawford B and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Yadao N Shereker and anr, Ramanlal and H, Mehta L and Co.

424-24—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Kesharbai, Daphtary F and D.

439-24—Rele and Co, Jagjivan Vrlji, Mul; Ramchand, Dabholker and J.

2670-23—M V Gokhale, Beniprasad Meherchand Umarsingh and ors, Madhavji and Co.

S. C. Ct. 274/4056-24—Shamrao M and H, Sethna Katrak and Co, The Shilotri Bank Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

4624-23—Payne and Co, The Gujarat Glass Works Ltd, (in Liqn.), Nandlal Meganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4395-23—Captain and V, Haji Valimahomed Moti, Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Mulla and M, Dallas and C.

682-24—Mulji P and P, Karamchand Jugjivan, Shamji Passoo and Co, Patell and E.

441-24—Mantri and Co, Manecklal Jugjiwandas, P Crystal and Co, Captain and V.

2077-23—Payne and Co, Liladhar Nensy, Janerbai and anr, Little and Co, Unwalla P and P.

163-25—Edgelow G W and Co, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd v Chimalal Vadilal, N C Dalal and Co.

951-23—Madhavji and Co, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co v The Kalol Kapadia Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Kapadia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1166-24—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ambajee Gangaram Pulee and Co, Manubhai and Co.

2596-24—Manilal H and Co, Viraji Piraji v Komama Nanaya Garu and anr.

2816-24—Payne and Co, Gulbai Kaikhasru Ghamat v Shamrao Nathoba Naik, F J Ghadiali.

3091-24—Mulia and M, Cawasji Jehangir and Co Ltd v Narandas Purshotamdas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Bhaichand Rupchand Deshia, Crawford B and Co

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST.

1011-24—Mulla and M, Dosabhai Rustomji Umrigar, Gulamhusein Bakshabhai and anr.

1058-24—Do—Do—Bakaralli Mulla Hyderalli and anr.

SUMMARY SUITS.

516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Dewidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.

342-21—Mehta L and Co, Chaganlal Khimji and Co, The Ganesh Floor Mills Co; Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Kursondas and Co, Payne and Co.

537-25—Amarchand and M, Harzowandas Jethabhai, Chunilal Babulal Master and anr, Jhavery and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

151-25—Pandia and Co., Bhickchand Daulatram v Khubchand Lalchand, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSE.

587-25—Divekar and B, Shankerrao Bhicaji Sircar, Pandurang Vithoba Desai, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhavji and Co.

736-25—Payne and Co, Shamrao Nanabhoy Chipwalla and ors v Nathoobhai Bhookhandas, Mohile P and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

628-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dolatchand Amichand and anr v Lalji Govindji and anr, Shah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakram Katoth Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Ebrahim Cassum, Mirza and M.

REFERENCE.

L A R 4-23—A Kirksmith, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4211-24—Divekar and B, Messrs Gamnaji Nathaji and Co, Mulji Karsondas and ors, Dallas and Co.

4212-24—Do—Manecklal Gulabchand and Co, Do—Do.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.

1423-23—Captain and V, The Indian Steel Ltd, and another, Sir Sarupchand and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishainker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co,

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darashaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhaj Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

4212-23—Vachha & Co, Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr, Shroff & Lam.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M Akbaralli Sarafali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale

4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Mody, Mulla.

134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.

164-25—Choksy and Co, Mensi Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr, Payne and Co.

285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P.

Co Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

80-25—Jamsedji R and D, Gokaldas Jivraj, Moolraj Khatao, Smethan B and L.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 10.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1 England	..	..	..
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3 Japan	..	..	..
4 Australia	S/S Cathay via D'kodi & Colombo	14-4-25.	6-30 p m.
5 Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6 Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7 Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8 Mauritius	..	..	..
9 East Africa	..	..	..
10 South Africa	..	..	..
11 Seychelles	..	..	..

AWAKENING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

ANNIVERSARY OF JESAWADA ASHRAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, April 10.

Jesawada is a village at a distance of eight miles from Dohad in Panch Mahals. Bhil Seva Mandal conducts an Ashram (a boarding school) of 40 Bhil boys and girls for the last two years. The Ashram celebrated its second anniversary on Thursday last under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., of Kaira District. Mr. Waman Rao Mukadam, M. L. C., Panch Mahals, accompanied the president from Godhra. A party of friends and sympathisers together with the president, started for the Ashram in the early morning in country carts jolting on half-metalled road, leading to Jesawada.

The celebrations began in the evening. Frestoons had been hung up in the small garden of the Ashram with national flags flying. In the cool breeze of the evening after the trying mid-day sun, the full moon slowly began to rise, hiding itself in stray clouds, thus beautifying the whole scene. The proceedings of the meeting began with Sanskrit prayers, specially prepared for the occasion, by Bhil boys and girls of the school. The audience consisted of Bhils, from far and near and a hundred other gentlemen. The annual report of the Ashram stated that the number of boys and girls was kept steady at the maximum limit of forty, who studied upto four standards Gujarati. The audience appreciated the clear pronunciation and accents of the students as evidenced in their dialogues and recitations of songs. The Dandia-ras and the Goff-ras (a kind of Bhil dance) attracted much attention. The annual expenditure of the Ashram came to about Rs. 3,040 and the boarding expense per head of the boy was about Rs. 3. The progress of the Ashram is much due to its indefatigable and sincere Acharya Mr. P. G. Vaniker.

The guests of the evening paid tributes to the work of the Ashram in short speeches. The President in wounding up the proceedings said:—"I have great pleasure in presiding over to-day's function for which I am thankful to Mr. A. V. Thakker. I am glad to learn from him that a Rama Temple will be shortly built here in the Ashram compound, the money for which has been already secured by the Mandal from the philanthropic Sheth Samal Bechar Baroda. Religion is the true and sure bedrock for bringing such aborginal tribes into the Hindu-fold. We, Hindus, who pride on being strictly religious, ought to be ashamed to find around us foreign Christian missions working vigorously in such hill tribes. We want such Hindu missions like the Bhil Seva Mandal in hundreds over this vast country. I have scanty material to guide me in suggesting any feasible solution of the great economic problem of Bhils. Suffice it to say that the Sowcars (both Bohras and Banias) may to their own interest help this movement for the betterment of Bhils. They will find that an educated and refined Bhil peasant will be much more easily handled than an illiterate and a wild one—the Zalod and Dohad Talukas which to-day appear almost wild tracks of land will look more prosperous in future.

"I also warn you to get rid of your bad social customs. Give up the drink and thieving habit which exists in some. Do not be dirty and idle. Before the Bombay Government successfully attains the goal of total prohibition in the promised period of twenty years, I ask you to be ready for it within much shorter time; but mind illicit distillation should not take its place; it should be branded as a social crime by your Punch. May this Mandal thrive under the able guidance of Mr. Takker and his sincere band of associates."

The next morning the party returned home, thus spending the Easter holiday in such an interesting function.

ALLEGED INSULT TO M. L. C.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S BEHAVIOUR.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Vice-Chairman D. B. H. Hazaribagh, Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Members of the Legislative Council and Mr. Birendra Nath Sen Gupta, Professor, Rastriya Mahavidyalaya, Patna, writes in "The Searchlight" as follows:—

A rumour being afloat in the town that a certain woman named Bishuni of village Gopalo had been run over by the car of Mr. P. W. Murphy, Deputy Commissioner, which ultimately resulted in her death after a few days. One of the signatories, Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay, a member of the Legislative Council wrote to the Deputy Commissioner to let him know the facts so that he might be able to contradict the serious allegations of rash and negligent driving made against him. On receiving the letter the Deputy Commissioner told the messenger that no reply would be sent and at the same time tore the letter to pieces in his presence. The Superintendent of Police was also written to acquaint us with the facts as ascertained by the Police, but instead of getting any information we were asked to summarise all the allegations that we had heard. Our attempt to know the facts in this way being frustrated we went to the place of occurrence on the 1st April and were able to ascertain the facts after sifting enquiries.

At 9 in morning of the 4th instant, we received a letter from the Superintendent of Police informing us that the Sub-Divisional Officer would complete the enquiries in the case of Gopalo woman at 2 p.m. and that he would be pleased to examine us and receive such evidence as we may have recorded. We wrote back to the S.D.O. that we were prepared to give the necessary help in making enquiries but would not allow ourselves to be examined as we had witnessed nothing with our own eyes. On this the S.D.O. wrote that he would be glad if we came and assisted him in disposing of the matter. We went to the S.D.O. at 2 p.m. and were very hospitably received by him and seated by his side. He told us that he wanted to make an informal enquiry and asked of one of us, namely Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay how his child, who had been recently vaccinated and had an attack of fever, was doing. When he learnt that we had not brought the papers he lent us the use of his car on which we went home and brought back the papers. This we state in order to make it clear that we did not appear as witnesses summoned by the court but as private individuals requested to help in finding the truth. When the S.D.O. asked us to place at his disposal all the facts we had in our possession we gave him the results of our enquiry which can be summarised as follows telling the S.D.O. at the same time that we did not consider our conclusions as final but had kept an open mind on the subject in order to know the facts.

On the 1st April we went to Gopalo, 10 miles from Hazaribagh, the native village of the woman named Bishuni, who was run over by the car of the Deputy Commissioner and who died in the Mission Hospital on the 27th March. The people of the whole village gathered round us, but we proceeded to examine Mohini and Sukri two of the four women, who were with Bishuni at the time of occurrence. We did not meet the husband of the deceased nor the other two women, all of whom had gone out for marketing. Mohini said that they (the five women including deceased Bishuni) were returning from the Hazaribagh Market on Tuesday the 22nd instant where they had gone to sell rice. It was nearly 4-30 p.m. The three women, namely Birji, Bishuni and Sukri were on the right side of the road while she herself, namely, Mohini and the other women were on the left side of the road. She did not hear the sound of the horn but she heard the sound of the motor car. When the car approached near, Sukri and Birji struck to the unyoked bullock carts that were standing at the right side of the road. Although Bishuni shot ahead she never crossed the road but kept to the extreme right where she was overtaken by the car and run over; Sukri also said to us that Bishuni never crossed the road but she was 'pounced upon' by the car, while she, Sukri, and Birji stuck to the Gharis. We also examined one Kalal named Abdul Harrar who was near a well at some distance from the road at the time of occurrence. At first he said that the accident occurred, because the Sahib could not control the car but when we asked him to produce his statement in writing he said that the Sahib was able to control the car. He, however, pointed out to us the spot on the extreme right of the road where the woman was run over and also admitted that after running over the woman the car stopped a few yards ahead.

Asked to give our impression by the S.D.O., we said that it was a case of rash and negligent driving. In the first place, Mr. Murphy ought to have sounded the horn on seeing five persons on the road which he did not do. Secondly, he ought not to have driven the car on the right side of the road. Thirdly, the woman named Bishuni evidently did not cross the road. And fourthly, the car ought to have stopped at once instead of stopping a few yards ahead, if it were under control.

MR. MURPHY IN WITNESS-BOX.

After examining Abdul Harrar, the S.D.O. suggested to us that he might send for Mr. Murphy so that our suspicion might be removed and that he might be able to clear the position. We told him that it was needless to call Mr. Murphy as we did not propose to put him to cross-examination and as we were not certain how he would behave. But on the S. D. O. assuring us that no unpleasantness would occur we waived our objection. Mr. Murphy came; everybody stood up, including the S. D. O. but we remained seated in our chairs. We do not know whether this infuriated him because he angrily refused to take his seat in the chair and stood in the witness-box and said: "Do these people accuse me?" Babu Kishan Ballabh Sahay said: "We accuse none but we have gathered certain information which we have placed at the disposal of the S. D. O." Then Mr. Murphy said scoldingly: "Chup, Chup, Bhiman" (be silent, dishonest man.) Babu Kishan Ballabh Sahay then said: "Your conduct is highly impertinent and we refuse to answer your questions." After that we did not answer any of the questions by way of protest. He began to read the account which we had given to the S. D. O. and said: "This is a pure fabrication of liars." We then rose up and Babu Ram Narayan Singh said: "The conduct of Mr. Murphy is disgraceful, we don't want to have anything to do with him." But the S. D. O. requested us to sit down and Mr. Murphy said: "I withdraw my remarks." When Mr. Murphy had finished reading the account Babu Ram Narain Singh wanted to speak something in English, but he had hardly opened his lips when Mr. Murphy said tauntingly and scoldingly, "Speak in Hindi (Hindi main bolo.) Is it the meeting of the District Board that you will speak both in English and Hindi." Babu Krishna Ballabha Sahay then said. "Mr. Murphy, your conduct is not like that of a gentleman. We never came prepared to be treated insultingly." Assuring the S. D. O. that we had every respect for him we left our chair. When we were leaving the chamber, Mr. Murphy shouted out, "Look at the Baimans (dishonest fellows), who are running away."

This is the short account of how we have been insulted in the presence of a large number of people, when at the repeated request of the S. D. O. we went to him to help him in his enquiry.

PROTEST AGAINST SPIRITUALISM.

SIR O. LODGE IN CHURCH SCENE.

Extraordinary scenes marked the delivery of a lunch-hour address by Sir Oliver Lodge, the well-known scientist, on "The Reality of Survival," in Christ Church, in the City of London.

A huge congregation of well-dressed men and women followed Sir Oliver's declaration of his conviction that only the body is left here at death, the soul and mind surviving.

So absorbed were his hearers that when, towards the close, a resonant voice from the gallery interrupted: "That is contrary to the World of God, sir," there was scarcely a ripple of interest betrayed. Not a head was turned. The congregation did not even rustle. And Sir Oliver, impressively, without a pause, as if he, too, had noted nothing untoward, continued to the end.

Then, as he turned to descend from the rostrum, the voice barked out: "Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to protest against this spiritualist being in a pulpit of the Church of England."

Instantly there was clamour. Cries of "Silence!" echoed and re-echoed under the vaulted roof. "Who are you?" rattled out like a challenge from different parts. "Leave the building," and then a deep roar, with a shrill soprano thread running through it. of "Shame! Shame!"

The church emptied quickly. The interrupter had not slunk away. He stood on the grey stones at the church portal—a short, sturdy, young man, with flashing eyes, loudly protesting against "Spiritualistic" doctrines being enunciated in the church. "Do the Ecclesiastical Commissioners know?" he roared. "Where do you find the word 'evolution' in the Bible? I protest in the name of Jesus Christ."

A CONVERTED JEW.

He was quickly surrounded by the departing congregation, and assailed with a verbal vigour which was illuminating. Women, white with passion, surged round the protester, who declared himself a Jew, converted to Christianity.

Passions had about reached white heat when a young constable arrived and cleared off the young man with the words, "Public meetings are not permitted here."

He went off, the crowd surging behind him, shouting "Shame".

"I believe in the saving grace of the blood of Christ, don't you, Constable? and I protest, protest, protest! Praise the Lord," shouted the young man.

A long-drawn chorus of "Yahs" pursued him till he was lost in a maze of traffic which the crowd had halted.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT THANA.

IN HONOUR OF OUTGOING JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 9.

Yesterday there was a large gathering of members of the Thana Bar and the Thana Gymkhana in the Gymkhana grounds to bid farewell to Mr. Dadiba Mehta, the District Judge who is soon to leave Thana being transferred to another District.

Although there is no demonstration got up by the public in general indicative of the very high esteem in which the outgoing judge is held throughout the whole Thana District and by all classes of people, there is not the least doubt that since the days of Judge Coglan (of happy memory), at one time District Judge of Thana, no judge has been so very much liked and revered as Mr. Mehta. Noble in his deportment and expert in his work he maintained the dignity of the Bench by his courtesy to the Bar and a scrupulous care to arrive at just and equitable conclusions. Mr Mehta was specially careful to watch the interests of parties who on account of poverty or any other unfortunate cause were unable to be provided with proper legal advice and assistance.

Mr. Bhagvat, the leading Thana pleader in speaking for the Bar exactly expressed in a few choice words the feelings of reverence and affection the whole legal fraternity had for him. The junior members especially, observed Mr. Bhagvat, had good reason to be very thankful to Mr. Mehta for his helping hand and encouraging attitude.

Mr. Mehta having made a suitable reply the company dispersed, the honoured guest having left laden with garlands and amid ringing cheers.

ANDHRA LETTER.

VIRESALINGAM BIRTH-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 8.

"Rajahmundry paying homage to the la
Rao Bahadur Viresalingam Pantulu was
touching scene. It is six years since
passed away, and it is only now that
Andhras are beginning to realise the gr
ness of this hero. One striking feature
yesterday's function, the 78th birth-
celebrations was that Sjt. Nalam Krish
rao, a prominent citizen of this place, w
took a leading part in decrying his Gu
the late Viresalingam Pantulu, by cast
an aspersion even on the latter's cha
ter in the public now expressed his
regret for the blunder he had committed
maligning his Guru. He wrote a touch
lyric in Telugu, which is published in
local weekly "Congress" issued as a spe
number for the occasion, wherein
poured out his whole soul, now full of
pentence for the crime he had commit
against his master.

Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, who
present at the meeting was deeply mo
by the outspoken confession of Mr. Krish
rao, and made an eloquent speech, wher
he moved the audience to the highest pi
of emotion; the height of solemnity
reached when Sir Venkataratnam excla
ed in a dignified tone: "Are we in ea
below or in heaven above?" "It is",
Venkataratnam continued, "a wonder
self-expression, a regenerating refresh
self-confession, a heroic self-surrend
Verily it is a day when God is glorif
and truth is vindicated. The tear of pe
tence is the dearest gift to God, and Vir
lingam and Krishnarao are welded to
ther by this grand confession of the
ter."

Sjts. N. Subbarao Pantulu, M. An
purniah, V. Subbarayan, G. Ramamur
and others made effective speeches befitt
the occasion.

The President, Sjt. R. Venkata Nai
M.A.L.T., Principal of the Nellore Colle
in his concluding remarks, observed th
with the noble confession of Mr. Krish
rao, all suspicion of the late Viresaling
Pantulu was silenced.

EMPIRE MOTHER AND BABY COMPETITION.

Entries for the Empire Mother an
Baby Competition, 1925, conducted by th
National Baby Week Council, 117, Picc
dilly, London, are invited from the gua
dians and mothers of children of ages be
tween six months to five years, from th
mothers of these children. A photograp
9" by 9" of the baby has to be sent to
gether with a *'Score Sheet'* properly fille
and testified by a qualified medical practi
tioner. There is an entrance fee of on
shilling payable to the Council. About
twenty prizes varying from twenty pound
cash together with a fifty pounds endow
ment policy to *certificates of merit* for
Honourable mention are offered for the
winning babies and their mothers.

A full statement of the regulations for
the competition and detailed explanations
will be sent on application to Messrs. G. K.
Devadhar and H. V. Tilak, Honorary Pro
vincial Secretaries, National Baby Week,
Bombay Presidency, Servant of India So
ciety, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

GENERAL JAMES' LECTURE.

A meeting of the citizens of Saharanpur, was held under the presidentship of Mr. C. W. Grant, I.C.S., Collector of Saharanpur, on the 2nd instant, at the Ferard Public Library. With the object of forming a local Branch of the National Horse-Breeding and Show Society of India, General James delivered a very interesting speech and said, "The aims and objects of the Society are to make India self-supporting in horses. It is a pity that such a huge country does not produce sufficient horses for its needs. Like other commodities, horses are essential for the country. Sufficient numbers of horses not being procurable in the country to meet the needs of the army and other utility purposes, horses have to be imported from abroad and thus vast sums of money are lost to India.

A decline in horse breeding in Australia is reported. It is due to.—(a) Introduction of mechanical transport; (b) Development of wool industry. If this state of affairs continues for some time, horses will not be available from Australia. If this source of supply further declines, India's condition in regard to horses will be deplorable unless she expands her own production. Good animals likely to make polo ponies can be produced in India. If India takes this opportunity and breeds polo ponies which are in great demand in the market, the industry of horse-breeding will be a paying one. If it is known to other countries that polo ponies are procurable in India they will purchase them from India and thus the country will benefit immensely. An English gentleman offered Rs. 3,000 for a mare which looked likely to make a polo pony at the recent Imperial Delhi Horse Show.

You will be amazed to hear that in a huge country like India there are only some 350 suitable stallions. If the whole of India came forward to help the National Horse-Breeding and Show Society of India, which is a National movement, the Society would be able to provide more good stallions and the home industry of horse-breeding would be greatly improved. Much of the female power is wasted owing to bad stallions. Good mares mated with bad stallions cannot produce satisfactory results. The Race Course test is the only means of ascertaining which colts and fillies are the best to keep for stud purposes. We have established a Special Race Fund, to provide stakes for C. B.'s in long distance races. An enthusiastic breeder has generously offered Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. Others have paid Rs. 250, Rs. 200 and so on. Any donation however small will be thankfully accepted. The Lucknow Race Club is also prepared to give Rs. 3,000 annually provided other northern India Clubs follow the same example. No nation can survive without horses. Motor cars make people soft and delicate. "God created the horse and the Devil made the motor car." By the "grading up" process tonga and other ponies could be improved. It is cheaper to keep a good horse than a bad one. Race courses have been established at Montgomery, Sargodha and Lyallpur, where breeders' stock are tested. This work has only been taken in hand in the last 6 or 7 months, but the vast progress that it has made is apparent to all."

At the close of the address a local Committee was formed with Mr. Grant as President, and the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to General James and Mr. Grant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Reception to India's representatives at Geneva, Venkoo-Baloo Hall, 3rd Kamathipura, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Baptista presiding.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.

Dr. Besant's lecture on "Winning Swaraj" "Congress House", Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 18.

S "Delta" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Expre trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Y. M. C. A. BOMBAY.

To-night at 9-15 p.m., the second of the series of lectures by Mr. C. F. Reeve on "The Need of a Revelation from God" will be delivered. All are invited.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The next meeting of the Fellowship will be held in N. F. C. Compound Gowalia Tank Road on Saturday the 18th at 6-30. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., will speak on "The work of the Legislative Assembly."

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on Katha Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, when Mahatma Gandhi will address the meeting and yarn spun by the ladies of the Samaj will be presented to Mahatmaji. All Karnatak ladies are requested to attend.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

As His Grace Dr. Augustine Nandatthil, Archbishop of Ernakulam, reaches Victoria Terminus to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m. by Madras Mail on his way to Rome, members of the Association are requested to be present on the platform to welcome His Grace on arrival.

A RECEPTION TO INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT GENEVA.

In honour of Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal who are going to Geneva as representatives of Indian Labour, a reception will be held at Venkoo Baloo Hall, Kamathipura 3rd Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Baptista will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and C. mail steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of the 9th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with the mails ex s. s "Morea" from London of the 2nd instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on the 12th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SOCIAL GUILD.

The annual general meeting of the Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held at the Gloria Church premises, Byculla, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

After the meeting the members of the Central Council will be "At Home" to the members of the Guild and their friends. Each member is requested to bring one or two of their lady friends.

"WINNING SWARAJ."

DR. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House", 223, Girgaum Back Road (Proctor Road, near Kennedy Bridge), when Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture in English on "Winning Swaraj."

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

All the National Volunteers are requested to be present to preserve order at the above public meeting. They are requested to be present at 6 p.m. (S. T.) punctually. The Officer Commanding of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held on Saturday, the 11th instant, in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. As there was no quorum, the business of the meeting could not be transacted. The meeting, however, considered the agenda informally, and decided that the General Secretary should take the following steps in anticipation of the sanction of the Council and place these matters before the next meeting of the Executive Council for formal approval and confirmation:—(1) That the "Workers' Welfare League of India" be reappointed as Agents of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Great Britain. (2) (a) That Messrs. N. M. Joshi and D. Chaman all be appointed Fraternal Delegates to the British, Irish and Scottish Trade Union Congresses and to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference. (b) That Mr. S. Satyamurti be authorised to attend the summer School of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress. (3) That the affiliated Unions be requested to send suggestions to the General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress about the Labour representation in the legislatures. (4) That the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress be requested to consider, in consultation with the local organisations, the labour situation in Bombay. (5) That the General Secretary be authorised, as per resolution No. 5 passed by the Executive Council on the 23rd November, 1924, to write a memorandum to the Government of Bombay in support of the Maternity Benefit Bill. (6) That the letters received from the Secretaries of the Employees' Association, the Bengal Trades Union Federation and the Hosiery Workmen's Association about the places where the meetings of the Executive Council should be held, be recorded and that the next meeting of the Council be held at Nagpur in the first week of June, 1925.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF WOMEN'S BRANCH

The second annual general meeting of the Mahila Mandal (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) was held on 11th instant at the Damodar Thakersey Mooljee Hall, Poibawdi, Parel, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir presiding. The Secretary Mrs. Ramabai Naik submitted the report of the work done by the Mandal since the new constitution turning it into the Women's Branch of the League came into force. The Mandal maintains a reading room and library, conducts a sewing and cutting class attended by about 25 women daily and holds public meetings and social gatherings of women from time to time. During the period under report several magic lantern and other lectures on subjects useful to women were arranged, the anniversary of Devi Shri Ahilyabai Holkar was celebrated, three social gatherings were organised, classes for teaching first-aid and home nursing were conducted through a qualified lady doctor, and several members acted as volunteers, for collecting funds for the Presidency Social Reform Association Female Education Fund at the National Baby Week Centre at Parel and at the All-India Social Workers' Conference. Some lady volunteers collected Rs. 250 for the Mandal by making house to house visits. Mrs. Hirabai Tata, Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-Law, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Miss A. W. Nesbit with the students of the St. Columbia Home University were among those who visited the Mandal during the period under report.

The report was unanimously adopted and a managing committee consisting of the following ladies was elected for the current year:—Miss R. Reuben, B.A., chairman, Mrs. Ramabai Naik and Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabudhe, secretaries, Mrs. Ambubai Desai, Mrs. Indirabai Savardekar, Mrs. Radhabai Athavale, Mrs. Sitabai Bhagwat and Mrs. Indirabai Bhide, Members. Also the following ladies were elected at the Advisory Board:—Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Mrs. Shuffi Tyebjee, Miss Bachubai Lotwala, Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, B.A., L.M. & S. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore, L.M.D.T.M., Dr. Miss Lanibai Mankar, M.B.B.S. and Miss Mithibai Appoo, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir, J. P. was elected as president of the Mandal.

The president in her concluding remarks congratulated the workers of the Mandal on the work done so far and appealed to the ladies present to take interest in the infant welfare movement which was so essential for the progress of the nation and which was a humanitarian work of the highest importance. She also laid stress on the necessity of women taking regular physical exercise in fresh air and hoped the Mandal would make a beginning in that direction.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a meeting of the Bombay Maheshwaris held at Madhowbagh on Friday night a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of late Dewan Bahadur Seth Vallabhdas Malpani of Jubbulpore was passed.

* * * *

A correspondent wires that during the anniversary of the Gurukul Hardwar interesting and illuminating lectures were delivered by learned Sadhus and Pundits who had gone there for the anniversary celebration.

* * * *

The Executive Committee of the Madras Mahajan Sabha have resolved to co-operate with the Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party in the city in the matter of capturing the ten seats which fall vacant in August in the Madras Corporation and have appointed special committees for this purpose.

* * * *

The details of the recent murder of Subha Rao at Coimbatore show that he was not on good terms with his tenants and that this was to some extent responsible for the murder. Subha Rao was camping with some of his friends in one of his estates supervising boring operations that were being carried on there. It would appear that at midnight a gang of armed men with crowbars, sticks and knives entered the shed in which Subha Rao and his friends were sleeping and murdered them.—A. P.

* * * *

The Mysore Government have issued certain detailed instructions for the recovery of the ryots' share of the outlay incurred on the restoration of minor tanks in the State.

* * * *

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the budget estimates, submitted by the Revenue Commissioner, of the Irrigation Cess Fund for the year 1924-25. They provide for total receipts aggregating Rs. 14.23 lakhs including the previous year's balance and a total expenditure of Rs. 5.02 lakhs.

* * * *

To meet Justice Sir Harry Scott Smith and Lady Ecott Smith, Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, gave a garden party at his house on Monday evening.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Burma has telegraphed his congratulations to the headman and villagers of Yedagyi village in Kyaunggon township in Bassein District on their plucky rescue of a boy held to ransom by dacoits and their successful arrest of one of the criminals concerned.

* * * *

The loss of the barque "Oomra Chand" loaded with sleepers, and on her way to Chittagong, is reported due to the storm in the Bay. The Master, the mate and the crew of 24 persons altogether took to boats and succeeded in getting ashore safely.

* * * *

The fourth session of the Sangli State Subjects Conference was held on the 12th and 13th April at Sangli in Sadasukh Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Keshavraoji Chhapkhane, pleader, Sangli. Nearly 400 delegates were present. The Conference passed 27 resolution.

* * * *

S. S. "Tannenfels", one of the Hansa Line cargo steamers, ran aground on a reef twelve miles west of Manora Lighthouse near Karachi, during a fog on Friday. The vessel is still on the reef with twelve feet water in No 1 hold. The cargo is being discharged and efforts at refloating the vessel have so far proved unsuccessful.

MUST GO!

SPINNING FRANCHISE

MR. PATELS' FAITH IN MASSES.

Mr. V. J. Patel, M.L.A., was interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India in regard to the general political situation in the country and the differences between the Swarajists and the Independents in the Assembly. Mr. Patel was of opinion that there was need for a radical revision of the Congress constitution and the national programme. He was not a pessimist and had full faith in the capacity of the masses for suffering in the cause of national freedom and in the capacity of the workers to mobilise national energy into a disciplined and irresistible force, as in 1921. In regard to the differences between the Independents and the Swarajists, Mr. Patel said that the differences were more temperamental than fundamental, and could be composed for the purpose of united action even within the restricted scope of the Assembly.

Q.—What is your view of the Das-Birkenhead negotiations?

A.—I do not anticipate much good from any political party in England at this stage. British statesmen are, however, clever people, and they may offer us a few crumbs, so that our national forces which are already divided may be further divided, thus annihilating all reasonable prospects of a vigorous and united national offensive for a substantial measure of responsible government.

Q.—Assuming that any crumbs that are offered to represent an advance on this impossible dyarchical system, do you not think that we should not repeat the mistake of boycotting the constitution, thereby enabling Loyalists or timid Liberals to work them to the detriment of national interests.

A.—Yes, I am of opinion that it was a grievous mistake to have boycotted the constitution and permitted the Liberals and Loyalists to man the councils and to work them to the detriment of national interests. I would not accept or countenance acceptance of office under the present constitution in any circumstance, as it would be interpreted as an acceptance of the constitution as workable. If any further advance is granted, it will have to be considered on its merits, and, talking in general terms, I am certainly in favour of capturing the administrative machinery by nationalists for working them for public benefit.

Q.—What is your view of the working of the Spinning Franchise and of the condition of the Congress to-day?

A.—My worst fears in regard to the spinning franchise have been confirmed. The Congress has been reduced to a handful of people, who either believe in spinning because of their acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's personal values in regard to spinning, or not believing, still agree to pay the compulsory toll for the sake of membership of the Congress. This is not the way to organize national life. The Congress must be a fully representative body, in which all points of view are adequately represented.

THE SPINNING FRANCHISE.

The Non-co-operation resolution led to the seceding of the Moderates and the Independents; and, although the Congress has been amply compensated by the overwhelming support of the masses, still, it is poorer for that secession. But to-day Non-co-operation has been suspended and its place has been taken by a much more narrow and exclusive article of faith, the spinning franchise, which shuts the door of the Congress to a large and influential body of national opinion. The Belgaum pact and the spinning franchise were both grave errors. They have stifled political action and reduced the Congress to a nullity. In my opinion the greatest need is for revitalizing the Congress as a political body controlling all the main activities of the nation, whether within or without the Councils, and co-ordinating the different activities, so as to secure to the people the fullest advantages arising from them. The door must be thrown open to the Liberals and Independents and to all sections of our countrymen who are prepared to subscribe to the creed of the Congress. Spinning franchise must go. The experience we had had of the working of the franchise is sufficient to justify the All-India Congress Committee considering the advisability of substituting it with the four-anna franchise. The Congress must declare itself in favour of political standards and political action. It must make it clear to Government that, while it is animated by no racial hatred and while it is prepared to co-operate, if it is compatible with our self-respect, national interest, it is also ready to accept any challenge that bureaucracy might throw out in the form of repression or retrogression in reforms. The guiding principle of the Congress must be self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes the nation's progress towards Swaraj. For this purpose the Congress must set itself to capture the legislatures, the local bodies and all available public institutions, which would further this purpose.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

I trust Mahatma Gandhi will see the necessity for convening at an early date a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for considering the political situation, and I have faith that the members of the All-India Congress Committee would realize the need for a broad reconsideration of the political situation in the light of recent events. No effective action is possible without the sanction of public opinion behind it and we cannot mobilise public opinion effectively unless there is close co-operation between activities in the country and in the Legislatures. To-day our difficulty in the legislatures is not the recalcitrance of the Independents but the consciousness that mass opinion is not sufficiently organized in support of the Council activities and this can be done only when the Congress identifies itself closely with the Councils without any intermediaries.

Q.—What is your view of the differences between the Swarajists and the Independents in the Assembly?

A.—I think that although the Swarajists suffered some defeats, they acted rightly in taking up a firm attitude in regard to the Budget. The Swarajists abandoned total obstruction even as a policy in August last year when they met in conference at Calcutta to reconsider their programme in the Councils. The differences, therefore, on principle between the Swarajists and the Independents are not fundamental. They are largely temperamental, and by forcing the Independents openly to declare themselves on the side of the Government, the Swarajists have enabled the country to understand who is who in the Council politics. The Independents ought to have found by this time that the bulk of public opinion is with the Swarajists and not with them. I do not despair of working co-operation being established between the Swarajists and the Independents in the coming sessions of the Assembly. The Swarajists are prepared to respect any temperamental susceptibilities of the Independents if only the Independents would reciprocate the feeling in regard to the Swarajists.

ACHIEVEMENTS GREAT.

Q.—Will you kindly sum up for me the achievements and failures of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly?

A.—I am of opinion that our achievements are much greater than our failures. I am prepared to give you a statement of the work of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, but I would reserve it for another occasion.—Free Press of India.

MENACE TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have advertised in today's issue of your paper re my brother Mr. Bhagwant who has been lost under the following circumstances:—He is an accountant in the office of Messrs. Nowroji Ardeseer and Son of Cowasji Patel Street, Bombay. He was quite all right in mind and body when he left his office at about 2-45 p.m. on 8th inst. for tiffin as usual. He has a good record in the office and is liked by every one there. He had about 10 (ten) rupees on him at the time. As he did not return as usual Mr. Pestonji Wadia, the office superintendent, began to make inquiries. He sent a messenger to my second brother who inquired at home, but Bhagwant could not be found anywhere. Later we made inquiries at the G.T. and J. J. Hospitals and informed the Police. There has been no trace of him as yet.

The above, though a private matter, is certainly of public importance, when taken in conjunction with similar happenings. Not long ago Dr. Desai was lost. A few months before local papers had published an account of how a man was robbed at Charni Road Bombay at 10 a.m. by some Pathans when the street is usually full, without anybody's knowledge and was subsequently found tied up in goods van at Khadki, near Poona. And I hear that only some 8 days ago an attempt was made by some motorists near the Majestic Cinema to carry away a lady.

This is a menace to the safety of the citizens. If there are any gangs of such marauders in or about the city, the Government must take this seriously into consideration and take early and strenuous measures to prevent the state of things, before it assumes greater dimension.—Yours, etc.,

BABAJI P. PANDIT.

Thakurdwar Road,
Bombay, April 13..

"THROWN DOWN FROM THIRD FLOOR.

Radhabai Bhuja, (30) an Ayah was taken to the J. J. Hospital in the early hours of Monday. She was suffering from compound fractures of both the legs and simple fracture of the left wrist and forearm. She says that she was thrown down from the third floor of a building at Nagpada, where she was residing. The man who threw her down is not yet traced. The police are making inquires.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Balu Balidas, a Hindu Bania, a resident of Ghogari Moholla, was taken to the J. J. Hospital with a number of wounds on the fore-head and abdomen. The wounds seem to be apparently self-inflicted with a stone and a pen-knife. It appears that he was ailing for a long time and having no relatives or friends to take care of him, he seems to have attempted to put an end to his life. He was operated on Monday morning. His condition is reported to be precarious.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MILLS.

Tukaram Sakharam (20) a mill-hand in the Carding Department of the Gold Mohur Mills was cleaning a machine on Saturday last. At about 4-30 p.m. a string from a wheel slipped off and as Tukaram was trying to put it right on the wheel his hand was caught in the machine. As the machine was in motion the man was swing out bodily. His head dashed against the machine. He was removed from the machine and taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same night of concussion of brain.

At an inquest held over his body a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. BAPTISTA.

It has been proposed to organise a social gathering to entertain Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, on the occasion of his being elected as the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the 21st instant. The Organising Committee is composed of Dr. A. L. Nair, Miss Sylvia Mendoza, F. T. L. C., Dr. Miss E. [illegible] Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Dr. R. H. [illegible]kar, and Messrs. Pothan Joseph, Sanka[illegible]rsha and Joseph Gomes.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

BHUSAWAL WIN THE CUP,

POONA'S DISAPPOINTING DISPLAY.

This year the final match of the Aga Khan Tournament between the G. I. P. Bhusawal and the Poona United was rather a tame affair and did not provide the thrills which the large attendance looked forward to. A one goal victory may allow the suggestion that it was a close fight but in this case the score was no true indication of the day's play as the railway side certainly deserved to win by a wider margin. From the beginning Bhusawal showed its superiority and scored the deciding goal ten minutes after the start. Poona made feeble efforts to equalise but was outclassed in every department of the game—except perhaps in wasting time—and was lucky to come off second best by only one goal. It was a miserable show for such a reputed team as the Poona United and on the day's play would have suffered defeat at the hands of a mediocre Bombay team.

The backs were careless, the halves were listless, and the forwards disheartened by lack of support did not at any time show that dash which won them the match against the Sholapur by a respectable margin. Cowper and McKengie were the only two who seemed to retain their composure, the former bringing off some good saves, the latter being too well-marked to do anything.

The Bhusawal players maintained a confident spirit throughout and at no period did they look as though they would be beaten. Ginger Smith played a great game at back and aroused enthusiasm by his characteristic hefty hits. Cotter replaced Toalster as centre-half and proved a worthy successor to Norris who was unable to play. At right half Henderson was totally impregnable and besides helped a great deal in the attack. The forwards were responsible for some delightfully clever stick-work and proved too good for the opposing defence. Wilmer, Rocque and Pinto are about as versatile a trio of inside forwards as it is possible to see anywhere. Goddard was responsible for stopping Sinclair when perhaps the latter would have equalised.

AN EARLY SCORE.

The beginning was sensational for after the railway had been pressing for ten minutes they obtained a free hit outside the circle. The ball was partly blocked by Symonds but glanced off into the goal mouth where Rocque dived at it and scored. Pinto took the ball after the bully off and passed to H. Smith who centred but Carter intercepted and then Lovegrove sent the ball over. A fast run by Devi Singh and Massey was closured by Henderson who hit away. Cowper conceded sticks in clearing but Wilmer spoilt the corner by following suit. Pinto again got through but ran the ball over the line and when he repeated shortly after Symonds stopped him for Church to clear.

Pinto again penetrated the defence and seemed certain of increasing the lead when Cowper missed the ball, but the goalie turned quickly and hooked the forward's stick, a long corner resulting. Pressure was relieved by Sinclair who started movement and for a short time Poona pressed Sinclair managed to break through but Goddard thwarted out his scoop for a short corner which was badly bungled. Massey hooked the ball over an opponent's head to McKenzie but Toalster was on the look-out and cleared the situation. A mutual infringement spoilt a good chance for McKenzie who again experienced bad luck in the ring. Rocque cleverly deprived Symonds but Phillips chipped in and cleared to Devi Singh. A pass from Rocque sent Lovegrove racing down but he ran the ball over the line.

Wilmer earned thunderous applause by tricking five of his opponents but his love of gallery play lost him the ball to Symonds. Poona rushed and were sent back by Cotter. Then Sinclair sent the ball through to Massey but G. Smith was waiting for it. A little later he stopped a rush and sent Wilmer and Lovegrove through for Symonds to clear. A long corner against the railway was cleared by G. Smith who cleared with a long drive into touch. Half time arrived with the score one goal in favour of Bhusawal.

G. I. P. Bhusawal	1 goal.
Poona United	Nil.

CLEVER PLAY BY BHUSAWAL FORWARDS.

The second half saw Poona on the offensive but McNamara sent them back. Sinclair ran down the line and was frustrated by G. Smith who neatly lifted the ball into touch. Wilmer then tripped Cazalet during a throw in but the referee was not clever enough for him. A good movement initiated by Cazalet saw the ball passed right down the line but it fizzled out by the ball rolling into touch. Lovegrove now dropped back to assist in the defence and consequently the attacks on their half increased but were lacking in sting. Hard work on the part of the halves transferred play and the railway forwards took up the attack. After repeated attempts Lovegrove and Wilmer were unfortunate in scooping wide from close range.

Phillips cleared the ball to McKenzie who got clean away but Sinclair spoilt the opportunity by lying off-side. A blunder on the part of the referee stopped Massey when he was well placed. The railway forwards were now buzzing round their opponents' goal but were disappointed by frequent minor infringements. A scramble in front of the Bhusawal goal was well negotiated by G. Smith and then Pinto missed a perfect cross pass from Wilmer. An attack was stopped by McNamara who sent Pinto away. He had only Phillips to beat but the back did not come off second best. Spasmodic raids by the Poona fizzled out in midfield and the railway returned to the attack Rocque sent Wilmer away to put in a shot which was well saved by Cowper. Some midfield play gave place to a Bhusawal attack and Cowper was called upon to clear on two occasions. The railway side spent a great deal of the remaining time in hitting into touch and full time found the ball in midfield. The Bhusawal thus won the Cup after a fairly interesting game.

G. I. P. Bhusawal	1 goal.
Poona United	Nil.

After complimenting the two teams on their show Mr. Gorrie of the Bombay Gymkhana presented the Cup to the winners and the Shield to the runners-up.

G. I. P. Bhusawal:—Goddard; G. Smith and McNamara; Henderson, Cotter and Toalster; H. Smith, Pinto, Rocque, Wilmer and Lovegrove.

Poona United:—Cowper; Symonds and Phillips; Philbrick, Carter and Church; Cazalet, Sinclair, McKenzie, Massey and Devi Singh.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporevala and James.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1896—Bombay Gymkhana.
1897—Durham Light Infantry.
1898—Poona Volunteers.
1899—Poona Volunteers.
1900—The Royal Scots.
1901—Cathedral High School, Old Boys.
1902—Shropshire Light Infantry.
1903—Cathedral High School, Old Boys.
1904—Middlesex Regiment.
1905—Cathedral High School, Old Boys.
1906—Grant Medical College.
1907—Jhansi Railway Institute.
1908—Pioneer Hockey Club.
1909—Y. M. C. A. Bombay.
1910—2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1911—2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1912—2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1913—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914—Grant Medical College.
1915—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1916—M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1917—M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1918—Hornets.
1919—Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana.
1920—North Western Railway.
1921—Jubbulpore Railway Institute.
1922—Jubbulpore Railway Institute.
1923—Poona Rangers.
1924—B. B. & C. I. Rly. Ajmere.

BAN ON HAJ?

EXPLANATION WANTED

GROWING INDIGNATION AMONG MUSLIMS.

The authorities of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, write:—

"The Police Commissioner of Bombay informs our office that the Government nominated Haj Committee in its meeting of 9th April decided to issue a proclamation not to encourage intending pilgrims to go to the Hedjaz for the performance of the Holy duty. His office had no information, and so had asked our assistance in giving them the latest information about Hedjaz affairs. We gave them Sultan Nejd's general invitation to come to Hedjaz this year, as arrangements were perfected in three ports of Kanfeda, Leith and Rabigh for a safe and convenient journey. Maulana Shaukat Ali had advised both the Police Commissioner and the Protector of Pilgrims to arrange for the Haj and get information from their Consul at Jeddah. It appears now that Government does not wish the Muslims to meet at the Holy Kaaba for this year's Haj, for some political reasons. Muslims of India have a right to demand from Government to put before public all correspondence and information on this subject. Over 500 Bokharis are here, and there is a growing indignation among the Muslims on account of this unexpected decision."

HAJ COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Haj Committee, Bombay, was held at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 9th instant, to discuss the prospects of this year's Haj.

The Committee decided that in view of the present state of affairs in the Hedjaz, it was its duty to discourage Indian pilgrims from proceeding on Haj this year.

It was further decided that this decision should be circulated as widely as possible throughout India by means of the newspapers and otherwise.

TENNIS IN DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Apr. 10.

The Dharwar District Tennis Tournament commenced yesterday. Sporting activities in Dharwar have, of late, increased very considerably as a result of holding open tournaments of games like Tennis, Cricket, Football, and Hockey and the various Committees deserve congratulations. These tournaments are well patronised by all lovers of sports from among both European and Indian gentry of Dharwar, the District Judge and the Collector taking very keen interest.

No less than fifty players from Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag have joined this year's tournament, the majority being from Dharwar. There are four events viz. Open Doubles, Open Singles, Handicap Doubles and Handicap Singles, the last event being a new feature of this year. The four events give room to players of all levels.

The most interesting match of yesterday was that played between Shirhatti and Hampton. Shirhatti has been Singles Champion during past two years. In the first set Hampton started well and won it, 6, 3. Shirhatti was a bit off his play and could not put his usual length and sting in his strokes. This suited Hampton's somewhat overhand drives in which he puts a little top-spin and his "coming-up" occasionally paid him well. Shirhatti pulled up in the second set and won it 6, 1. He got his usual form and was in the game and led by 4.1 in the third set. Hampton looked tired and excited and showed signs of giving up. At this stage there was a light shower of rain which lasted for about a quarter of an hour and the play had to be stopped. This gave Hampton rest and cooled him somewhat. When the match was started again Hampton resumed his tactics. Shirhatti looked confused and tried passing and tossing; but Hampton met them all well enough and won game after game until he led by 5,4 and 40,15 in his 6th game. With one more point to his credit Hampton would have beaten Shirhatti right but like a good sportsman he scratched as he is not going to be in Dharwar till the end of the tournament and thus gave a chance to Shirhatti to win the Singles Championship a third-time.

The following were the results of yesterday's matches:—

OPEN SINGLES:—Coimbtore beat Kamat; 6 0; 6, 2

Dhopeshwarkar beat Goyatonde, 6, 1; 6.2

Shirhatti beat Hampton, 3, 6; 6, 1; 4, 5 scratched.

HANDICAP DOUBLES:—Chavan—Chavan beat S. K. Wadiar and Mirashi, 6, 1; 2, 6; 6, 0

Desai and Chingandi beat Apte & Khadilkar 6, 1; 6, 3.

HANDICAP SINGLES:—S. S. Arur beat Yatagiri, 6, 4; 6, 0

RULES FOR DAVID CUP.

LONDON, April 12.

New York.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association announces that the changes in rules for the Davis Cup competition recommended by the International Conference of London of 22nd July last have been ratified by the necessary two thirds majority of the competing nations and will thus become effective in forthcoming matches.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 11.

Cable correction.—In League football in the Third Division Northern Section read:—

New Brighton three, Crewe nil; Rochdale one, Southport nil; Wrexham three, Barrow nil.

The match between Rotherham and Lincoln City was not played.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE.

LONDON, April 13.

In the Rugby Football International at Paris to-day, England beat France by thirteen points to eleven.—Reuter's Special.

FOR SALE
WHOLESALE OR A-PIECE
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES
"ORIGINAL PHOENIX"
THERMOS FLASKS
OF
VARIOUS SIZES AND QUALITIES
AT
Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Offices.
(AUCTIONEERING DEPT.)
119, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 21285.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED
INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—
4, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
WANTED AGENTS
on commission and allowance
on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA

COMPANY DIRECTORS', MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW
THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO-DATE BOOKS.
Four best books by Principal Sohrab H. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.
Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.
1. COMPANY LAW, (1921) A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers Share-holders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1925:) 4th Edition (In press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING, (1916:) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen Rs. 7-8-0.
PUBLISHERS,
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers.
Opp. St. Xaviers High School, Bombay.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY
ABOUT
INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX,
CONSULT
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
15, Mahabir Building,
Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22580.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition.
SAJAN & CO.,
4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1925.

COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS.

"My own idea is that the Hindu Mahasabha should confine its activities to the reform of internal abuses and to the consolidation of the different sections and castes of the Hindu society on a common platform. I would say the same thing to our Mahomedan brethren. Let them also direct their energies to the spread of education and reform of their social evils. These twin movements may proceed side by side without mutual distrust and bitterness. I would also say the same thing to my Christian, Buddhist and Jain friends." So said Dr. P. C. Ray in the course of his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha at Calcutta. We welcome Dr. Ray's definition of the place and functions of denominational organisations in our public life because it accords both with reason and the supreme need of India, namely, a united and determined national endeavour for freedom. Swaraj is our birth-right and we all, to whatever community we may belong, are determined to have it. But what is the test of the sincerity of our determination and the guarantee of our ultimate success in attaining the goal? It is organised effort, not on the part of one community only but of all jointly. Unanimity of demand is not enough and will be unavailing without unanimity of action stimulating maximum effort and leading to maximum effect. How is unanimity of action to be secured? The answer is simple. We have, as a nation, to direct the activities of all individuals and groups of individuals on well-defined principles subserving truly national purposes. In all matters in which all communities are commonly interested, their activities must be joint and mobilised under one common national organisation. The political field is thus the most important field in which, above all, there should be no disunited effort. Swaraj is the common end of all communities and all questions relating to the political sphere which vitally affect all communities must be the concern of one common national organisation and can only be settled by it satisfactorily, that is, from a truly national standpoint. Thus the Indian National Congress is, by its constitution and aims, the only national body capable of adjusting the political differences between Hindus and Muslims because, devoted as it is to the sole purpose of winning freedom, it can examine them from a national standpoint, that is, with a sense of justice and fair-dealing tempered by a dispassionate spirit of give and take. The existence, therefore, of denominational organisations such as the All-India Muslim League or the Hindu Mahasabha for the purpose of safeguarding political interests of Muslims or Hindus is both superfluous and mischievous. It is superfluous because while the National Congress truly serves national interests it cannot do harm to any communal interests; it is mischievous in so far as denominational organisations tend to advocate communal interests which can only be safeguarded at the sacrifice of the country's interests.

Denominational organisations, however, have an ample scope for useful activities in all matters which pertain to particular communities and do not conflict with the claims of other communities. In the removal of illiteracy, the promotion of social reform and the inculcation among their respective co-religionists of the true teachings of their religions, for instance, there is need for organised effort on the part of Hindus and Muslims and every such attempt towards internal reform of either community will evoke the assent and support of every patriotic Indian. Communalism, however, must end where it conflicts with Nationalism. Dr. P. C. Ray realised the limits of communal endeavour when he urged that the Hindu Mahasabha should confine its activities only to the reform of internal abuses and to the consolidation of different sections and castes of Hindu society on a common platform. How vividly he realised these limits is best illustrated by the following words of warning:

"Let not your spoken word or writing offend in any way the honest and genuine susceptibilities of our Mahomedan friends and fellow-countrymen. In Bengal these two communities have always lived in harmony and peace and what difference and discord you notice now are confined to the politically minded classes who scramble for power, position and office in the administration of the province. Cordial relationship still prevails in villages. The Hindus revere and worship the Mahomedan Pirs and the Mahomedans respect the Hindu gods and goddesses. But the new tide of communal antipathy has begun to filter down from the towns to villages and Heaven knows what may be the state of things in the future. The Hindu Mahasabha is looked upon by some at least of our Mussalman friends as being a militant body and hostile to them. It will be a great misfortune if it is really so."

Dr. Ray has struck this timely note of warning because he is anxious to see that the activities of different communities for cultural reform are prompted by a broad and liberal spirit and directed towards the growth of national spirit and because he realises that "by a wider diffusion of culture and a better understanding of human and national obligations and interests the communal narrowness will disappear and the individuals of the different communities will become the conscious and component parts of united India." But, though he recognises that the communal spirit is always antagonistic to the growth of national feeling, he insists, and insists rightly, that "the giving up of the communal feeling does not mean the foregoing of one's religious ideas and principles." For, a right understanding of every religion leads to the elimination of the communal spirit.

The purpose of the presidential address of Lala Lajpatrai was mainly to offer a justification for the existence of the Hindu Mahasabha. So far as the need for internal reform and organisation of the Hindu community is concerned, Lala Lajpatrai's defence was as unexceptionable as it was vigorous, though in some places the language used was hardly happy. There may be some Muslims who dream of establishing a Muslim Raj or who are looking forward to making common cause with Muslim Powers beyond the Frontier for that purpose. But it is as unjust to attribute the desire to the Muslim community as a whole, which is not less interested in the freedom of India than any other community, as it is humiliating to Indian self-respect to justify the organisation of the Hindu community on this supposed fear of a Muslim Raj. Neither a Hindu Raj, or a Muslim Raj, as Lala Lajpatrai himself realises, is in the realm of possibility and it is both futile and fatuous for Hindus and Muslims to nourish imaginary grievances against each other forgetting their supreme duty of uniting their forces in order to end their common slavery. "The correct thing for us to do," Lala Lajpatrai says, "is to strive for a democratic Raj in which the Hindus, Muslims and other communities of India may participate as Indians and not as followers of any particular religion." He asks Hindus to stick to a National policy and warns them that they will be stultifying themselves if they replace nationalism by communalism. Yet, while asking the Hindu Mahasabha not to enchroach upon the province of the Congress, he suggests that it should do so where purely communal questions are concerned These "purely communal questions" are nothing else than the political differences between Hindus and Muslims namely, questions which vitally affect the nation as a whole. No satisfactory solution of these questions is possible if they are to be made the occasion of a trial of strength between the two communities. Both Hindus and Muslims will, to use the language of Lala Lajpatrai himself, be stultifying themselves if, in the examination of these questions, they replace nationalism by communalism. These differences between Hindus and Muslims belong to the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Congress, which, as we have stated above, is alone capable of bringing about a solution consistent with justice and national interests.

MR. JINNAH ON DEFENCE.

The Delhi split is still engaging the attention of the public to the exclusion of those matters on which despite common agreement the nation's wishes have been contemptuously ignored and flouted by an obdurate bureaucracy. While the spoils of honour regarding the construction of an Independent Party are still in dispute, Mr. Jinnah has, with his usual clarity, defended the orientation of a new policy by the Independents; though we are glad to see that he describes the position as one due to differences rather than as a serious split since it leaves open the door for a more cohesive coalition in future by co-ordinating all the available forces within the Legislative Chamber. If we understand him correctly, Mr. Jinnah justifies the policy of the Independents mainly on two grounds: the inconsistencies of the Swarajists and the futility of obstruction. The contradictions in the conduct of another party is hardly an adequate ground for the formation of another vacillating group; the Independents should base their programme on something more tangible and real than mere disagreement with a particular strategy of a party, which, they themselves plead, is not followed rigidly or continuously. We hold no brief for the Swarajists and we need not deny the fact that they have made slips in form and in tactic and that, largely through political exigencies and groupings within the Chamber, they have been unable to formulate a technique of obstruction or evolve a policy of systematic and positive opposition so as to make legislation impossible and the Reforms at all places inoperative. But because the Swarajists have not succeeded in practising obstruction freely and without remorse, that is no reason for indulging in carping criticisms of what Lord Olivier has called "the largest constitutionally formed political party" in India nor to apply fastidious tests and elevated standards to its programme. For the fact remains that besides ending the imposture of the Co-operators who professed to "represent" the country the Swarajists have, on every vital issue, expressed and stood for the national view-point and interests more adequately and consistently than their invertebrate predecessors or their half-hearted allies. It is hardly fair for Mr. Jinnah to taunt Pandit Motilal Nehru for the reversal of the decision last year about the rejection of the demands for grants after having tied down the Swarajists to a coalition programme. Mr. Jinnah, moreover, observes that Pandit Malaviya's suggestion to throw out the Finance Bill was prompted by independent reasons of his own totally different from those of the Swarajists. Here is the Pandit's main ground for his opposition to the Finance Bill: "So long as the Government of India Act is not revised," he declared, "I find that with my sense of self-respect and the little conscience God has given me, I cannot support taxation either now or in future. Take away the Government of India Act if you please.....We shall not complain of it: but if you must govern India in the forms of civilised government, let reality be introduced in place of the sham that you have established here." And he asked those who wanted to see "the present system ended" to support him in rejecting the Finance Bill. That was and is precisely the Swarajist ground of opposition to the Finance Bill and, despite Mr. Jinnah's assurance to the contrary, we are unable to perceive any difference between the two. For the Swarajist method is not so much a programme as a protest and when Mr. Jinnah expresses a desire to utilise every available opportunity to condemn the Government policy, he is only advocating a plan of action which in practice he fails to carry out. We recollect Mr. Jinnah remarking that the Government's policy in relation to the Indianisation of the Army deserved "absolute condemnation" and then, after some days, when the Army estimates were voted upon, quietly, proceeding to the Government lobby.

The question of the futility of obstruction need not deter us long. As the Liberals found non-co-operation impracticable as well as, inconsistently enough, anarchic, so the Independents on whom their mantle has fallen argue that obstruction is useless because it has not paralysed the Government but that if it succeeds in that objective it is equally objectionable since in that case it would amount to wrecking which no constitutional purist could tolerate. Mr. Jinnah is wise enough not to ride on two horses at the same time and with a stern practical sense considers obstruction premature. He thinks that the time for it has not yet arrived and says that the Independents while agreeable to obstruction, "if and when necessary," are not prepared for it 'at present.' This acute sense of propriety lends an air of statesmanlike prudence and foresight to the utterance but it raises more questions than it solves. In what sense does Mr. Jinnah think that the time is 'not yet' come? Clearly the method may be untimely because the situation may not seem so intolerable and the bureaucratic resistance to popular aspirations not so strong as to need immediate resort to it; Mr. Jinnah surely cannot mean it in this sense since he told the Assembly that as regards the righteousness of the popular grievances he was at one with Mr. Patel. But the method seems premature to Mr. Jinnah because the people are not prepared for it. Here again there is likely to be confusion unless we are clear whether the time has not come to initiate the method or to bring it to a successful issue. Mr. Jinnah means the latter while he argues as though the two were identical. Time is always ripe when the judgments of men are ripe enough to distinguish between the acceptance of a doctrine with its dialectical advancement and the effective struggle for its assertion. It is no idle academic issue but one extremely pertinent to political statesmanship which has to guard itself as much from procrastination and drift as from precipitancy. Mr. Jinnah is subject to the ultimate infirmity of all honest moderation—excessive caution. The moment for pathetic patience and waiting on events is past; the legislatures are places where the Nationalists have everything to gain and nothing to lose by emphatic and decisive action—if the process of voting and lobbying can be dignified by such a title. Only so can the sharp-edged sword to which Mr. Jinnah compares the constitution be rendered blunt and ineffective: but Mr Jinnah distrusts the sword and yet uses it.

Notes of the Day.

Crabbed Age.

The zeal of prestige and senile vanity drew Lord Balfour to the inauguration of a Yiddish university in Palestine. The British garrison was called out to render him a rousing welcome and Reuter made sincere attempts to celebrate the glory of the event. Why the visitation is being prolonged all over the sore region, is difficult to understand, and if he had any vestige of decency he would have left Palestine by the next boat and trusted the British press to chant the charms of his welcome, but he proceeded to Damascus practically as a refugee of General Sarrail. His presence at Damascus was a nuisance, and the hotel manager had to close the shutters and turn off the lights. The hotel manager deserves a title for his pluck, and it is not too much to expect a badge of honour for him. People have been knighted for services less heroic. From Damascus the great statesman moves to Alexandria. At Damascus, the French authorities had an execrable time, but Alexandria is a base for splendid reparations; General Allenby will see to it, and the local resources of the British Government ought to enable him to give Lord Balfour a greeting of mighty exultation in the name of the Egyptian people. Wild horses will not, however, drag Lord Balfour to the business of opening universities in Syria or Palestine. The world has had a glimpse of the enthusiasm of people in the Holy Land as they are piously expropriated by the British Government. Oh for a forty parson power song to chant thy name O Hypocrisy!

Fraud Unabashed.

Two seats in the Bengal Legislative Council have been declared vacant because Babu Anil Baran Roy and Satyendra Mitra have defaulted in attendance. While they were being held in custody by the Police Commissioner, they were offending against clause (2) of Section 93 of the Government of India Act. On 26 October the two M. L. C.'s were arrested under Regulation III. They fought hard for the right of attendance at the Council on behalf of their constituencies. The Government kept them in durance vile, and the local officials are now expressing their horror and exploiting the fact of coerced absence. The device is as nauseating as it is fraudulent. They have not been given a chance either of attendance or of judicial exoneration; and now the police seize upon their own wrong to magnify the disability imposed upon the injured. While it is the fashion to talk of the waning influence of Swarajists as tea is being served on the Government House lawn, we all know that Government have not the courage to dissolve the Council and test the popularity of Swarajists in the province. The cowardly subterfuge of officials in striking off the names of Mr. Roy and Mr. Mitra from the roll of M.L.C.'s is patent. Sir Surrendranath bears witness to the tottering pretensions of the Bengal Government:—

"If a general election were now held, I have no doubt, they would be in a clear majority, able to enforce their will upon a House now brought completely under their sway. This may not happen 18 months hence when the life of the present Council expires. The irresistible logic of facts will have by that time I hope, disillusioned the public mind and demonstrated the futility of their tactics and their impotency in constructive work."

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(By L. B. BHOPATKAR, M.L.C.)

III.

I endeavoured in the last article to give the readers a tolerably fair idea of the impression which was created by the Finance Member's speech introducing the Budget and by some of its prominent features. It was in an atmosphere tense with subdued excitement that the general discussion of the Budget commenced. It occupied for three days, and over 40 members of all shades of opinion and representing different points of view participated therein. The Swarajists and Independents ran full tilt against the Budget, and almost tore it to pieces. They mercilessly attacked the general spendthrift policy of the Government, evidenced by the revenue and expenditure sides of the Budget. They not only accused the Official benches of their halting and half-hearted efforts for getting the Meston award amended, but also charged them for having created a situation most adverse to the modification of the said award. The burthen of their attack was an all-round retrenchment and the framing of the Budget on such lines as to truly mirror the popular wants and demands. The gravamen of their charge was that instead of effecting retrenchment as suggested by the Retrenchment Committee, the Government, like the proverbial prodigal son, were pursuing a policy which would carry the Presidency headlong to the brink of financial bankruptcy. The Government should have changed the very angle of their vision, and should have laid it to their heart that the real salvation of the Presidency lay in retrenchment and modification, though not the cancellation, of the Meston award. The Government's contention, to put it briefly, was the imperative necessity of imposing fresh taxation and leaving the Meston Settlement to the good sense of the Government of India. Both the Government and the people's representatives wanted more money to be spent on the Nation-building Departments. But while the former pressed for additional taxation, the latter advocated wholesale retrenchment. The former urged that as the taxable capacity of the Presidency was not yet reached, the poor ryot could safely be further fleeced; whereas the nationalists contended that to tax him further in face of the fact that he was contributing already towards the provincial exchequer far in excess of the ryot in any other province, would mean a complete financial break-down for him. Instead of the Government adopting this ruinous policy, they should endeavour by all means in their power, and if need be, by adopting stern methods, to compel the Government of India to remit a part of the provincial contribution, and to pay them a portion of the huge income-tax which Bombay has been paying to the Central Government. In fine, the Bombay Government should rather look up to the Central Government than to the poor ryot, for a new source of income to meet the requirements of the Presidency. This was the central idea in the speeches of most of the members who took part in the general discussion.

The Stamp Bill.

It was in an atmosphere surcharged with the unusual heat and the almost brutal frankness of the general discussion that the Finance Member introduced his first Money Bill. He endeavoured in his own way to make out a case for fresh taxation, and with a view to entrap to his side the representatives of the agriculturists, suggested that the Stamp Bill would press heavily only upon the Cities and not upon the Villages. Some of the more ardent and less astute

(Continued on page 8.)

No wonder official braggarts have to adopt devices of melancholy meanness.

Sound Logic.

When opinions snarling and venomous are uttered about India we may depend upon it that they proceed from Anglo-Indians who have feasted on India's salt. Sir Charles Yates is a veteran of the Old Guard, and there is logic in a long screed of his in the "Morning Post." We quote the most torrid part of his contribution:—

Personally, I have no hesitation in saying that I should like to see the Legislative Assembly suspended and the Government of India carried on without it, as in former days, till such time as the Swarajist members realise that the sense of responsibility and cooperation required by the Government of India Act is an essential feature of the reforms, and that nothing can be done till that sense is shown.

We too pine for the autocracy of "former days" in preference to the deceitful mask of the Reforms, but the British Government cannot afford to face naked realities.

A Terrible Event.

Nearly ten years ago, a Bengali girl of the name of Snehalata burnt herself in kerosene oil in order to save her father from social disrepute. Her father was in squalid poverty and he could not pay the dowry antecedent to marriage. The father was in grief, and the daughter undertook to immolate herself, and Bengal was convulsed with the moral of the event. There was no wretched disputation about the "motives" of Snehalata; all shared the lesson and meaning of the occurrence, and an impetus was given to reform by the creation of memorial leagues; sincere efforts always bear fruit. An event of no less pathetic significance is reported from Kathiawar. The practice is widely prevalent in Kathiawar of fathers selling their daughters to the highest bidders, generally it is said elderly widowers seeking marriage. In this case the mother of an unfortunate young bride first pleaded with her husband against selling her young daughter to an old widower. Being unsuccessful in her endeavour, she marked her protests against this social evil by burning herself to death after soaking her clothes with kerosine oil. Think of the horror of the event! When will the conscience of society be stirred against mercenary brutalities of this kind?

"SINGULARLY UNHAPPY"

BALFOUR EPISODE

CAUSTIC PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, April 13.

Caustic comments appear in the Press today on the subject of Lord Balfour's tour in Palestine and Syria.

The "Morning Post" after referring to the reports that a threatened Moslem demonstration in Palestine was only prevented by the display of force, declares that it has always held that British policy in Palestine is certain to produce trouble and embroil Britain with strong and formidable forces of race and religion. Lord Balfour ought to have remembered that Jerusalem is the Holy City of three religions and to show partiality to one is certain to arouse antagonism of the other two. The paper quotes a private letter received from a Frenchman who writes:—"Britain may crush the new Egyptians who are atheists and therefore despised by true Moslems, but she may not touch Arab feeling or Moslem faith without stirring up the Arab and Moslem world—a world keeping the way of India's." The paper adds that the Christian world has also been disturbed by the arrogance of Zionist claims.

"The Times", describing Lord Balfour's departure from Syria as a singularly unhappy ending of an otherwise successful tour, says that the only consolation in a thoroughly unsatisfactory affair is that Lord Balfour himself escaped injury. The paper demands to know why Lord Balfour was not warned of the feeling in Damascus before he left Jerusalem, and says that those who allowed or advised Lord Balfour to visit Syria are responsible not only for permitting him to risk his life but also for causing what might have easily been, the most difficult Anglo-French situation.—Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR AT ALEXANDRIA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF DAMASCUS RIOTING.

LONDON, April 12.

Beirut.—The "Sphinx" with Lord Balfour and party on board left for Alexandria this morning. The town was quiet and there was no demonstration. General Sarrail paid a visit to Lord Balfour on board the steamer last evening. Lord Balfour was under the closest police protection throughout.

People here state that serious trouble was inevitable had Lord Balfour visited Baalbek or stayed at Beirut. It is officially stated that twelve of the gendarmerie wounded at Damascus were removed to hospital. It is also stated that the Spahis killed a rioter who brought down a spahi, snatched his sword and tried to kill him and that a carriage driver was killed by a stray bullet.

The French authorities apparently anticipated the possibility of individual attempts on Lord Balfour's life as they had numerous secret police in and around his hotel at Damascus, but did not anticipate such serious riots.—Reuter.

QUIET AT TARAKESHWAR.

CHAIT SANKRANTI FESTIVAL.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 13.

The annual Chait Sankranti festival at Tarakeswar passed off smoothly. About a lakh of pilgrims assembled during the last four or five days and special trains were run daily carrying pilgrims. Arrangements were made for conforts of pilgrims by various associations under proper medical supervision. The Congress authorities made arrangements for the comfort of pilgrims.—A. P.

"BURMA CHRONICLE."

NEW PAPER FOR MINORITIES.

RANGOON, Apl. 13.

The "Burma Chronicle" Publishing Company Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. two lakhs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each has been registered in Rangoon. The object of the Company is to start an independent English daily to be called the "Burma Chronicle" with Mr. N. C. Banerji, late Editor, the "Rangoon Mail" and the "Servant" of Calcutta, as Editor. The policy of the paper will be to safeguard the interests of minorities specially those of Indians in Burma.—A.P.

SAD END OF A PROFESSOR

BAHAI ENTHUSIAST DROWNED.

KARACHI, Apl. 13.

Professor M. R. Shirazi B. A., S. T. Cy. Professor of Persian at the D. J. Sind College, Karachi and President of the All India Bahai Convention, was drowned while bathing in the Fuleli Canal at Hyderabad, Sind on Saturday. Prof. Shirazi was the originator of the Bahai movement in India and was its first president in 1921-22. He also founded the "Bahai News" which was the first journal of its kind in India and was present at the Bahai Convention in Chicago, last year. He was barely thirty years of age.—A. P.

NEW MINISTRY

M. BRIAND'S DIFFICULTIES

STUDYING FINANCIAL SITUATION.

PARIS, April 13.

M. Briand informed journalists yesterday that he was studying the financial and economic situation very closely, and this morning he hopes to be able to give President Doumergue a definite answer when he meets the President again at the Elysee at noon. He told the journalists that he considered it impossible to form a Ministry without being assured of a strong and durable collaboration, and added that if he came into power he would insist on the urgent ratification of the Convention with the *Banque de France*, and the necessity for clearing up the financial situation. He would follow M. Herriot's foreign policy based on arbitration, security and disarmament. He would maintain his attitude in favour of the Embassy at the Vatican without making it a question of confidence.—Reuter.

A BRIAND CABINET?

CHANCES OF SOCIALIST COLLABORATION.

LONDON, April 12.

Paris.—At a private meeting of the Socialist group with M. Briand it was decided to convene a National Congress of the group on Tuesday to decide the question of collaboration in the Briand Cabinet.

M. Briand this morning had a cordial conversation with M. Herriot. Interviewed later, he said he had told M. Doumergue that he thought it preferable at present that the Government should be composed of members of all groups of the Left. It is understood that M. Briand will offer the Socialists several portfolios and if they refuse M. Briand will decline to form the Cabinet, but will be willing to accept the Foreign portofolio under another Premier.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND SEES PRESIDENT.

FINAL REPLY NOT YET.

PARIS, Apl. 13.

M. Briand saw President Doumergue at noon. He later told press representatives that he would be returning to the Elysee early this evening, when he would give his answer regarding the Premiership.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT.

Whose fall is reported by Reuter.

WRONGLY REPORTED.

MR. SASTRI AND LIBERALISM.

MADRAS, April 13.

The Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri makes the following correction to his speech reported in Madras paper.—"A sentence in my Kumbhakonam talk having been reported wrongly, I have been much misunderstood. I said in the Liberal party I occupied that end which was nearest to the Swarajists. The report splits the sentence at the word end and represents me to have said that I was at the end of the Liberal party and was prepared to join the Swarajists."—A. P.

STRIKE OVER A JOBBER.

TROUBLE IN AHMEDABAD MILL.

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

There was a strike for two days in the throstle department of the Aryodaya Spinning Mill. The strikers did not want a jobber who was newly appointed. The Secretary of the Labour Union persuaded the strikers to resume work, but they did not. Thereupon the mill appointed new men.—A. P.

EX-KHEDIVE.

LONDON, April 12.

Geneva.—The Ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi arrived here from Paris and left for Constantinople and Angora. The purpose of his visit was not stated.—Reuter's Special.

COMPLETE SACRIFICE.

LESSON OF JALLIANWALLA.

PRESENT CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MAHATMAJI ANSWERS CRITICS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Monday night at the Congress House, Girgaum, to celebrate the Jallianwalla Bagh Day, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. There was a large audience including many ladies.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was present, answered Mr. Patel's objections to the present franchise which had reduced the number of Congress members from 25 lakhs to only 11,000. The Mahatma said because he knew that he had not succeeded in getting Swaraj when they had 25 lakhs of members that he had had the franchise changed, and if men were not ready for such a small sacrifice as the giving of half-an-hour a day for spinning they would never have Swaraj.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel said it was six years since the Jallianwalla tragedy took place, and if they compared their present state, and the conditions prevailing then, they could not but feel sorry and depressed. In 1919 they were unitedly fighting the British Government, but to-day they were fighting between themselves—the Swarajists and Independents. Hindus and Muslims. The great awakening which had taken place was now replaced by a lethargy. The unity had disappeared and the tragedy which had sealed their union was now forgotten and the unity had now disappeared and they did not know what to do.

NEED OF MASS MOVEMENT.

In 1919, continued Mr. Patel, they had sown the seed of Satyagraha to protest against the Rowlatt Act passed against the unanimous wishes of the people and the people were then told that Satyagraha was the only remedy against it, and the Act then became almost a dead letter. That showed that as long as the public was united and determined, Government were not able to do anything against them. He firmly believed that people had triumphed in that struggle, and as long as there was agitation outside in the country Government would not be able to do much harm. In 1919 the Rowlatt Act was passed, but now even a worse ordinance had been passed in Bengal against which protest meetings had been held all over the country; but it had been passed by Government in the teeth of universal opposition. Government knew that there were many parties in the country and that there were fissiparous tendencies among the people. As long as Government knew that the people were not ready to translate their protests into actions, Government would never listen to them. As long as Government know that there was not going to be a mass movement, or direct action, they would not listen to their grievances. But the Mahatmaji and others thought that the time was not for direct action. To say that only when there was Hindu-Muslim unity they would have Swaraj was not right, for in the presence of a third party there were bound to be differences.

REVISE CONGRESS CREED.

He was not, Mr. Patel proceeded, against untouchability or khaddar or Hindu-Muslim unity, but they had to remember that they had to fight one common enemy and for that purpose they would have to have a mass movement. While they would have to prepare themselves in various ways for the fight it was not proper to think that Hindu-Muslim unity or khadi alone would give them Swaraj. They should not put all their eggs in one basket. He had always opposed the spinning franchise, for the Congress membership had dwindled down to 11,000 from 25 lakhs. They wanted not only Congress members, but also sympathisers who believed in the Congress and all that it meant. He would again appeal to Mahatmaji to revise the Congress creed and try to get as many members as possible into the Congress fold so that the whole country might ring with the cry of Swaraj and Swaraj and nothing else. He for one did not believe that anything would come out of these Das-Birkenhead "gestares" and explanations. They could not get anything out of such things; they were merely meant to divide the parties more and more. They must fight with Government in all places like Municipalities, Councils, Local Boards, and not in one place only. They must fight as they had done in 1919 and not waste their energies in useless directions. The pity of it was that the leaders were not giving the people the proper lead; they must have a fighting programme before the country, which would enthuse the people, and hearten them up to fight the Government on all sides, their main object being to win Swaraj. He would again request Gandhiji to revise the creed and make the Congress a country-wide movement, and to bring within its fold all people in this country.

MR. KHADILKAR.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar said no doubt the Rowlatt Act had been withdrawn but a worse measure had now been [illegible] Government had merely exchanged one thing for another, and the people were no better for it. That was the game of the bureaucracy all over the world, whether in India or Egypt. They were fooling the people in Egypt also, and whenever they found themselves in difficulty they at once changed their tactics. The old mentality of Government was still there; only the outward garb was changed, for it was impossible for the Government to change. But let the people perform *tapascharya*, the necessary sacrifice, in the cause of their country by spinning yarn according to the Congress programme and they would win in the end.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he had nothing new to tell them, and as they knew he was not a clever man. He was as anxious to win Swaraj as any one of them and he had already given proof of his determination by being interned for more than five years. They might do anything, but unless they were ready to do some sacrifice for their country, unless they were ready to die for it, they would never win Swaraj. They knew that the bullets of the soldiers at Jallianwalla Bagh made no discrimination between Hindus and Muslims, or between any other community. Neither Bosworth Smith when he insulted their womanhood made any discrimination. He was ashamed that Indian Police witnessed the humilations of their own women without any sense of shame, although he admitted that they were our brethren. India wanted of her every son and daughter sacrifice and readiness to do something for her. He would not be sorry if Muslims and Hindus cut each other's throats. But what he hated most was cowardice; the way that about twenty Hindus attacked one Muslim, or twenty Muslims attacked one Hindu similarly. They were cowards, and he was ashamed that Hindus and Muslims fought each like that in the Punjab. The people in the Punjab openly boasted that what Punjab was doing to-day, the whole of India would do to-morrow.

RANK COWARDICE.

He was sorry their greatest blot was their rank cowardice, their disinclination to make any sacrifice for their country and their love of ease. People merely shouted that the Mahatma had promised them Swaraj within one year, and that they had not got it. But he would ask these very people what they themselves were doing when the Mahatma was in jail? Were they dead, that they could not do anything for the country? Only when the Hindus and Muslims would unite together and fight their common enemy would they win Swaraj, and not till then. To-day cowardly Muslims were cutting the throats of Hindus and cowardly Hindus were doing the same to Muslims; he had no objection at all to the Hindus and Muslims having a fair and square fight with each other, for that would settle once for all their quarrels. But, he hated these cowardly quarrels with each other. He was sick of those quarrels and he was determined not to interfere with them if hundreds of Katarpurs and Kohats were repeated in this country again and again. Let them fight with each other to the finish if they wanted, for they were all fools.

BE READY TO DIE.

To-day, Maulana Shaukat Ali asked them to resolve on such a sacred day not to fight with each other until and unless their common enemy was driven out of this land by their united efforts. The other day he had to see the Police Commissioner and the latter said to the speaker that he was his (Mr Shaukat Ali's) friend. But what did he care, for was he not interned and put in jail again and again, and was he afraid of it now? Everything had its price and Swaraj must have its own price, and that price was their readiness to die and sacrifice for their country, cost them what it might. Mahatmaji who had roused the country in 18 months and enthused them to break their shackles, was still capable of doing that miracle again, and God willing, if the people wished it, he would do it again.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

REPLY TO MR. PATEL.

Mahatma Gandhi said they had heard three speeches that day and Mr. Patel had asked him to place such a programme before the country as would enthuse the people, or that they should find out for themselves such a programme. He did not think that the people had anything to seek beyond charkha to enthuse them to proper pitch, as well as to make them fit for a fight with the bureaucracy. They had failed because they were not really earnest in their aims. The charkha taught them to have immense patience, and it also taught them to be brave. It taught them to do their work bravely and with faith. Yet the people were unable to spin for even half an [illegible] He was firmly of the opinion [illegible] would merely spin they would

(Continued on next page.)

FIVE LAKHS RUPEES.

BEING RAISED BY HINDU MAHASABHA

LALAJI ON ONE SENTIMENT.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 13.

The Hindu Mahasabha brought its session to a close to-night after adopting a resolution in favour of raising Rs. 500,000, out of which one lakh was to be devoted to Sangathans and four lakhs to the uplift of the Depressed Classes and the relief of Kohat Hindus. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made an appeal for funds and referred to the pitiable condition of Kohat Hindus. Promises of nearly Rs. 175,000 were made on the spot and a large sum was also collected. Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla promised a donation of Rs. 10,000, Pandit T. C. Goswami M. L. A. Rs 5,000 and Pandit Ramkumar Jha Rs. 10,000. Resolutions were also passed urging prohibition of cow slaughter and circulation of the 'Gita.'

ALL HINDUS ARE ONE.

Lala Lajpat Rai in his concluding speech said the Mahasabha did not oppose any resolution on the Ordinance. He assured the Bengalees that there was no Hindu in this country who would not condemn the Ordinance. He appealed for unity among the rank and file of the Hindu community. He wanted one sentiment to pervade throughout India that all Hindus were one. Wherever there was aggression by non-Hindus, they must all resist it. The Mahasabha then dissolved.

The next session of the Mahasabha will be held in Delhi.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION. CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, April 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha several resolutions were adopted. The Mahasabha viewed with regret the conversion of lakhs of Hindus particularly in Bengal, Behar, Assam, Gujarat and the Frontier Provinces to other faiths and in order to counter this suggested the formation of a Hindu Protection League. The Sabha condemned communal representation and believed that common nationality was of vital importance for the establishment of peace and tranquillity and the attainment of Swaraj. It pointed out that communal representation in the past had proved dangerous to the nation. It was not, however, opposed to any agreement reached with other religionists in order to work harmoniously for the attainment of the political goal.—A.P.

NO RIGHT OF DIVORCE FOR WIVES.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

CAWNPORE, April 13.

The Social Conference under the presidency of Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra rejected, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution to permit Hindu wives to divorce their husbands for reasons including cruelty and change of religion.—A. P.

TRAGEDY IN AHMEDABAD MILL.

TWO MEN DIE OF SUFFOCATION.

AHMEDABAD, April 13

Two men are reported to have died in the Saraswati Oil Mill while they had entered its oil cellar in order to cleanse it. It appears that the cellar had been closed for a long time and the men died of suffocation. The cellar was afterwards broken open and the dead bodies were brought out.—A. P.

B. O. C. DIVIDEND.

RANGOON, April 13.

At the Burma Oil Company Directors meeting in London on 9th April the following dividends were declared:—on six per cent preference share of one pound each, on six per cent preference share of ten pound each; on eight per cent preference share of one pound each. Half year's dividend to 31st December 1924 payable on Thursday 30th April less income tax to preference shareholders on the Register at close of business on Wednesday 8th April.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 13.

A storm in the Bay recurred yesterday towards northeast and at 7 o'clock this morning was crossing the Arakan Coast near Bassein. It is of a small diameter and will probably fill up during the next twenty-four hours. A few thunder-showers occurred in Deccan Hyderabad, which reports one inch and Mercara half. Fresh western disturbance is approaching the Frontier. No information has been received since 8 hours to-day from Burma or Northeast India.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

Milan.—The International Exhibition has opened here. Britain, Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Russia contemplate building permanent official pavilions.—Reuter's Special.

LORD READING.

DESIRES EXTENSION

INVITATION TO DAS AND MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Apl. 13.

A special cable to the "Englishman" from London states on reliable information that Lord Reading is quite willing to accept an extension of his term as Viceroy. He not only likes India and Indians, but he feels it his duty to endeavour to see an amicable settlement of the outstanding political questions before he retires.

There is a strong belief Whitehall, the same telegram states, that Mr. Das is about to offer a journey to England as he desires to meet Lord Birkenhead. The "Englishman" writes that it has reason to understand that both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das are prepared to visit England should an invitation be extended to them.

STOP BRITISH RECRUITMENT.

U. P. LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

CAWNPORE, April 13.

Yesterday's session of the U. P. Liberal Conference which was very largely attended passed a number of important resolutions and the speakers included Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Mrs. Besant.

After a resolution placing on record the regret of the Conference at the death of the late Mr. Montagu was passed, Mr. Chintamani proposed a motion condemning the recommendations of the Burn Committee and urging that the Store Purchase Department be not abolished. The motion was passed.

Mrs. Besant speaking on the Self-Government resolution condemned the propaganda in England and America against Indians started by Lord Sydenham and pleaded for the stoppage of recruitment of Britishers for the Indian Civil Service.

The next resolution favoured a radical change in the military policy of the Government of India and demanded fullest opportunities for Indians to receive training and render service in all branches and ranks of the defensive forces, without any racial discrimination.

The problem of Indians Overseas formed the subject of another resolution which resented the continued attempts of the South African Government to make the life of Indian residents intolerable and asked the Government of India not only to stop emigration to Colonies, but also to take action under the Reciprocity Act of 1924.

Rai Anand Swarup next proposed his resolution on the Lee Commission's recommendations condemning the decision of His Majesty's Government to carry them into effect and characterising the campaign inaugurated by the Secretary of State in Great Britain in favour of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service as adding insult to injury. The resolution was passed.

Other resolutions repudiating the allegations made by the U. P. Government in their despatches of 1923 and 1924 on the working of the transferred subjects, and appreciating Indian members of Government's advocacy of complete responsible Government for the United Provinces were carried. Lastly, the Conference passed a lengthy resolution on Muddiman Committee's reports expressing dissatisfaction with the Majority Report and approving of Minority recommendations and, while pleading for unitary form of Government in the provinces, asking for responsibility in the Central Government. In regard to Army and Foreign Departments the Conference suggested an enquiry after ten years to ascertain whether they should be transferred to the control of the Legislature. A protest was also recorded against the Civil Service Bill now before Parliament and against the Bengal Ordinance and the Deportation Regulation.

The session came to a close after appreciating the valuable public service rendered by unofficial members of the Muddiman Committee.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DISCUSSES COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

CAWNPORE, April 13.

The National Convention is discussing the details of the Commonwealth of India Bill. The Convention has re-elected Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as President, the Rt. Hon. Sastri as Vice-President and Mrs. Besant as Secretary.—A. P.

A NATIONAL LIVING WAGE.

LABOUR URGED TO MAKE A UNITED DEMAND.

LONDON, April 12.

Presiding at the annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party, which opened at Gloucester this morning and was attended by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and practically all prominent members of the party, Mr. Clifford Allen urged Labour to make a united demand for a national living wage dictated by the needs of civilised existence and not depending on the varying fortunes of each industry. He declared the amount of such wage should "either be so inhuman as put the rich with their lives of luxury to shame for ever or so correct as to ring the death-knell of the wasteful profit making system". Industry and the banking system must be transferred to public ownership and the nation must then control the import of food and raw materials.—Reuter's Special.

"BAD FOR ALL."

PERIL TO INDIAN PRESS.

IS IT OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA?

"THE VICIOUS PLOT."

Referring to the leading article "Bad for All", published in "The Chronicle" last Tuesday, "The Hindu" writes:—

It is incredible that there should be Indian potentates, who have serious responsibilities to discharge towards their subjects, who are willing to spend hundreds of rupees a month in order to gratify their vanity in getting news service direct. The "Bombay Chronicle" is informed that Reuter is evolving a big scheme under which Indian Princes would be served with telegrams at rates at which newspapers secure that service at present. That is to say, where they are spending a few tens at present on newspapers, they are prepared to lay out hundreds, a thing which they would not be permitted to do if they owed any kind of constitutional responsibility to their people, unless there was a possibility of obtaining a return on this investment by charging a fee for broadcasting. We are not frankly concerned about the adverse effect which this scheme would have on the circulation of Indian newspapers; these, besides purveying news supplied by official, semi-official or influential agencies, have the more important duty of formulating public opinion and giving fearless expression to it, and even Rulers of Indian States cannot be so impervious as to withstand the influence of this propaganda. We therefore think that, if the new attempt is to thwart national journalism, it is a puerile one which deserves to be ignored and treated with contempt; ignominious failure is bound to attend it. But it is a matter worth the attention of the representatives of the people as to how far it is proper and legitimate that the concessions allowed in respect of press telegrams should be extended in the way proposed, especially when newspapers are being charged extra for being permitted the use of the wires without pre-payment. There is some ground for suspecting that the proposal is probably connected with a scheme of intensive official propaganda contemplated; the necessity for the collection of news by an independent agency would become worthy of serious consideration if projects of the kind materialise.

"THE VICIOUS PLOT."

The "Hindusthan Times":—

We join in chorus with "The Bombay Chronicle" in uttering an early protest against an insidious but far-reaching scheme in progress and timely exposed by our contemporary. Briefly stated, the position is that a news agency, to wit, Reuter's, threatens to expand its operations and increase its usefulness to itself by directly distributing its messages to the Indian rulers. As a commercial proposition, of course, nothing short of a brain-wave could have evolved it. By a simple arithmetical process it must have been calculated what a splendid financial success it would be to get the innumerable Maharajahs and Nawabs to take up the service But there are discrepancies. On principle, the programme is unsound and is hardly one that can without bother be mooted by a news agency and agreed to by others. As "The Chronicle" very rightly points out the rebates on press telegrams that are allowed are justifiable solely as a public necessity. Except for the educative needs of the public, there is no earthly reason why such a concession should be given. As it is a news-agency which serves a number of journals in the same locality has the advantage over individual papers receiving special services. Besides, to permit the new venture would mean an indefensible competition with the newspapers in whose interests primarily news-agencies are accorded facilities. If the distributors of news set themselves up as hostile factors to newspapers and invade their market, the effects will be serious. Now, the monopoly of news distribution is enjoyed by Reuter and its adjunct, the Associated Press. The tendency when this unthwarted agency stands to benefit by the portended line of conduct must be, though not designedly, to obliterate the essential regard for strict impartiality and independence of judgment. The Courts of Princes are exactly in the same footing as private individuals and cannot be urged as particularly valid that they should receive special consideration. If the projected arrangement is agreed to, it will mean that a mutual alliance is laid between the news-vending institution and the Indian rulers to the detriment of the interests of the public. It is bad enough in all conscience that a subsidy is given to the Associated Press by the Government of India for the distribution of attenuated news-slips to certain officers. Already, the consequences of such a state of affairs have manifested themselves in a variety of subtle ways. We do not want this vicious thing to progress to more undesirable proportions. If the threatening enterprise it not scotched, it will hold the newspaper press inextricably as in the tentacles of an octopus. It is amazing that the idea could at all be shown encouragement. Especially when an increase of three per cent. on press rates has been bidden for, there is no justification whatever for foisting a loss on the telegraph department solely in order to enrich a too-pampered news-agency. Both on grounds of public policy and the interests of fair news service the idea must be dropped. We trust that the Indian press as a whole will endeavour to kill the vicious plot.

A PERIL TO THE PRESS.

"Swarajya":—An 'eminent Simla friend' of the "Bombay Chronicle" has brought to light a big secret move of some unknown Indian news agency, which if it is true, bids fair to lead the way to a good deal of mischief. The plan laid out is to tap the resources of Indian princes by furnishing them, over the heads of newspapers, with a regular day-to-day supply of news in return for an annual subsidy. If the scheme matures there will be an end of national journalism in the land. For the proposition, to our mind, involves nothing less than an insidious competition, which is bound to loom formidable in the long run between the Indian press on the one hand and a news agency on the other, the latter presumably a pro-Government one controlled largely by foreign money. The implications of this rivalry are bound to be disastrous. Hitherto if Nationalist journals have managed to keep their heads above water, the struggle has cost them dearly for there was no end of impediments to enmesh them on all sides. To a newspaper, next to ready capital it is the goodwill of traders that counts, especially on the business side of it, wherein the act of sheer getting on reduces itself largely into a question of competition. With the trade of the country in European hands Nationalist newspapers have had a hard job indeed in the matter of making both ends meet. Even the primary function of purveying news is not discharged by Indian newspapers through the labour of independent and exclusionist services of their own. Poverty compels them to fall back on a central commercial agency which caters news to the press of all India as a whole, depending on it in the same way in which a trader depends on his constituents. The primary aim of this news agency is profit It has neither policy nor morality. It is not greatly noted for its veracity. And if it sticks to truth or concerns of national interest it is because these things pay it more than anything else and because the bulk of Indian newspapers being nationalistic, it cannot afford to ignore these constituents with impunity. But imagine what will happen if this central news agency built up a business with a steady independent income of its own which could not be touched one way or the other by the approval or censure of Nationalist journals. An eventuality of this kind would mean that the news on sale to the public will cease to come straight from reality but have passed previously through refining process s where the secret of control is in the hands of the highest bidder. If any Indian news agency is allowed to take in Indian princes as constituents, the outcome is sure and certain, the victimisation of the press. The control of publicity would then become an unchallengable asset of a commercial corporation backed on the one hand by the surreptitious support of the bureaucracy, and on the other the powerful reactionarism of princely autocrats out of tune with national sentiment. Had only Indian newspapers resources enough to set up self-sufficient news agencies of their own they could afford to defy all the ramifications of foreign exploiters and quasi-national professionals But in the present state of affairs the proposition revealed by the "Chronicle" is a peril to the Indian press which if now ignored cannot easily b corrected later.

PRINCE OF WALES.

VISIT TO NIGERIA.

LONDON, April 12.

Lagos.—In view of the intense disappointment caused in Nigeria by the abandonment of Prince of Wales' tour owing to plague in Lagos, it has been decided to carry out the full programme. The Prince will sail on Tuesday for Port Harcourt.

The Prince of Wales had a strenuous day and despite intense heat went to church, reviewed the ex-service men, visited hospitals and also the college at Achimota.—Reuter.

POPULARITY OF INDIAN TEA IN AMERICA.

LONDON, April 12.

Sir Charles Higham who returned to England from the United States said that he had been endeavouring among other things for popularity of the four o'clock tea habit in America. Sales of Indian tea had increased in America by three million pounds in 1924. Afternoon tea had become part of the routine of many large business houses and banks found it increased the efficiency of staff. Early morning tea was also becoming popular and the press in America was advocating tea drinking.—Reuter's Special.

COMPLETE SACRIFICE,

(Continued from previous page.)

get all they wanted. Since 1919 he had been telling them about these things, and what more could he tell them now? If they really sought enthusiasm let them take to spinning, as without spinning they could not get Swaraj. They would go on with their fighting between Hindus and Muslims, between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, Avarnas and Savarnas—he had learnt these terms in Travancore—and there were also other communities to fight with. The country had to make sacrifices for Swaraj and for Satyagraha. He was the originator of the term Satyagraha and he knew something about it

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SATYAGRAHA

Without Satyagraha, Mahatmaji continued, they would never get Swaraj. He would be satisfied even if they practised Satyagraha between Hindus and Muslims and so on, but the people were not ready even for that small thing. The people were ready however for *duragrana* and they were ready to break each other's heads, and after doing it they wanted to run away. Those were not the ways of winning Swaraj. For Satyagraha they must have a peaceful atmosphere and that was not there. He was not ashamed to own up that their meeting was held in the Congress House grounds because they did not expect to get a large number of people if they had their meeting on the Chowpatty, for he himself had never become hopeless about the present position, for as long as there was Satyagraha in the country they were sure of winning Swaraj. The only thing was that the necessary peaceful atmosphere was not there. In spite of all their disappointments he was of opinion that they had not lost anything during the last five years. On the other hand they had gained something. It would never do to lose heart or do nothing. They must go on with redoubled efforts and that was essential if they were bent upon winning the fight. Even if there were ten true men in the Congress he would be quite satisfied; on the other hand it was no use having lakhs of men who did not mean business. Formerly they had a four-anna franchise and they had lakhs of members and yet they had not got Swaraj. Because he was convinced that they would not get Swaraj by these means he had got the franchise altered, for he knew that as long as there were not even a few men who were ready to make sacrifice for the country they would never hope to win in the end.

WIN IN SPITE OF OBSTACLES.

They must, proceed Mahatmaji, be resolved to win in spite of all obstacles in their way. They knew that Government were determined that Indians should fight with each other. But how many people were there in this country who were equally determined not to fight whatever happened? Only the charkha could give them sufficient enthusiasm for Satyagraha and they had to prepare themselves by spinning. If they wanted to offer Satyagraha, they might do so on their own account, but he would be no party to it. He knew something about Satyagraha, for he was the author of it. If he did not resort to Satyagraha, it was not because he did not want it, but because he knew that the country was not ready for it. As long as they had not done the three things that they were required to do, they could not be said to be ready for Satyagraha. Although it was always possible to offer individual Satyagraha, he did not think that the country was ripe for a mass Satyagraha. Between the 6th and 13th April a whole cycle's history was written, and when he found that they were ready for Satyagraha he would be the first man to tell them so, but he did not believe in bluffing the Government as this Government was not to be bluffed by such threats. It was a difficult thing to fool the Government. Speaking for himself, he would say that he would never give up the struggle as long as his object was not won. If they wanted to call themselves Satyagrahis he would ask them to unite with each other, take to charkha, and remove untouchability. If they did that they were sure to win.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

Summarising his speech in a couple of sentences in English the Mahatma said for him there was no Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity, the charkha and the removal of untouchability. Without those three things there could never be Swaraj. Satyagraha meant the strictest adherence to truth and *shanti* and *ahimsa*, and without these there could not be Satyagraha. There could be a Satyagraha without these three things, but in the Satyagraha which he wanted these three were the indispensable things.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu in winding up the proceedings said they were observing the Jallianwalla day in honour of the men who lay dead and dying stricken by the bullets of Englishmen in the Jallianwalla Bagh. There was one woman, Ratanbai, who went out of her house at night because her heart could not obey the order of the Military that any one who went out would be shot. She went out in search of her beloved to see whether he was dead. She heard cries for water and that old woman searched her husband by the light of a small lamp and although she found him she could not work the miracle that Savitri had worked and give her husband back his life. She (Mrs. Naidu) was a dreamer of dreams and she was sure that her dreams of 1921 would again be realised by their joint efforts under the guidance of Mahatmaji. By their own fault and wickedness they were lagging behind and she asked them to revive those old dreams of 1921 and realise Swaraj in this country.

AWAKENING FROM A TRANCE.

LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Naidu presiding. In the beginning there was spinning and *bhajan* for some time. Mrs. N[illegible] could not address the audience, as she was unwell. The proceedings terminated with a realistic scene from the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy. The piece was written for the occasion and depicted for the benefit of the audience the heroism of a woman for the sake of her dying husband—a victim of the tragedy.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said they knew for what purpose they had met there. Sometimes it was more difficult to forget a thing and the Jallianwalla tragedy was one such event. As long as there were Indians living, and as long as it was possible for them to remember anything, they would remember these Jallianwalla doings of the Government. The tragedy was not an isolated event; rather it was the culmination of a mental attitude typical of their Government; it was the apex of their whole policy towards Indians. Formerly they were told that British rule in India stood for righteousness, but the Jallianwalla tragedy had taught them the real meaning of the British rule. They knew the true meaning of British Empire, the real object of which was to exploit weaker peoples of this earth. Indians themselves, however, were treating the backward classes in this country almost in the same way as Britishers were treating Indians. That tragedy, as he had said, would remain in the memory of Indians for all time to come and like a beacon-light would point out to them the real way. In the heart of every human being there was a perpetual yearning to free himself, whether it was or not expressed in words or actions. The Jallianwalla tragedy had taught them one thing, that they were a subject race, and not free men as they thought themselves to be before. Hitherto it was believed that there was perfect understanding between the rulers and the ruled, but the Jallianwalla happenings had showed them that it was not the case. At that time there were no great differences between Hindus and Muslims, but since then they had come more and more to the surface. After that event men and women rallied to the standard of the Mahatma, and they awoke from a trance which had lasted over 800 years and they became ready to give unprecedented sacrifices for their mother-country. Indians were bent upon winning Swaraj then, and perhaps they would have succeeded if things had not taken a different course. The Mahatmaji was arrested and put into jail and now the membership of the Congress had fallen from 25 lakhs to only 11,000. Government was asking their representatives in the different legislatures as to whom they represented, and it was not easy to give an answer. Government which was formerly responsive was not so now, and there was a peace of death, of stagnation, all over the country. There was apathy throughout the country. The speaker could not tell them what they should do to do away with that apathy, for it was for the leaders to adopt the necessary measures towards that end and not for him. But, they would see the signs of that apathy everywhere. Only the other day the Governor was invited to open a Gowshala, where it was for Mahatma Gandhi, who was the protector of the cow, to perform such a ceremony in the presence of thousands of white caps. Would such a thing have been possible only a few years ago? What again were Mr. C. R. Das's explanation and counter-explanation due to, if not to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the bureaucracy? Was any explanation necessary when we were doing our best to win Swaraj, for any honest thing done in the cause of Swaraj, for had not the Mahatmaji and his followers proclaimed again and again that non-violence was the creed of the country? He was ashamed, that Mr. Das should have thought it necessary to give this explanation again and again. Was it possible for them to get anything from the present Conservative Government? The Germans always spoke of Der Tag—The Day—when they would defeat France, and Jallianwalla Day was such a day for Indians. It was on that day they should resolve to win freedom for themselves and for their children and wipe off this shame from their brow.

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhatt, speaking in Marathi, spoke of the significance of the Jallianwalla Bagh Day, and narrated the tragedy to the audience. The insult was cast in the faces of Indians, and how had they answered that challenge? Had they done it manfully? They had forgotten their duty on the other hand, and failed in their great leader and had thus kept their country in the shackles of a foreign imperialism.

IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 13.

At a crowded meeting held to-day in Mirzapore Square "in memory of the Jallianwala Bagh", Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty presiding, Lala Lajpat Rai made a short speech, in the course of which he appealed to Bengal to take up khaddar.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said the memory of the Jallinwala Bagh tragedy should inspire all the communities to patch up their differences and there would be Swaraj in India. Referring to khaddar, he urged people to use home-made cloth and boycott all foreign cloth. He asked the people to make a sacred resolve never to use foreign cloth and work wholeheartedly for the Hindu-Moslem unity.

Official and Personal

Justice Zafar Ali will act as Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court from 13th April to 25th July, 1925 and Mr. J Addison I.C.S., will act as Additional Judge during the absence on leave of Justice Campbell till 25th July.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, Chief Judge of the Cochin High Court took charge as Dewan of Cochin on Monday vice Mr. P. Narayana Menon whose term of office as Dewan has expire.—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hermione Bulwer Lytton left Delhi for Ootacamund [illegible] Railway station H. E. [illegible] entertained to tea by His [illegible]jah Rana of Dholpur.

RADIO WORLD'S FAIR.

HEADQUARTERS FORMALLY OPENED

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 27.

The new offices of the Second Radio World's Fair, located on the Fifteenth Floor of the Times Building, Broadway at 42nd Street, were formally opened this morning and Directors U. J. Herrmann and James F. Kerr are already arranging the final details of the big Exposition which is to be held in the 258th Field Artillery Armory, September 14th to 19th, the dates selected on the closing day of the 1924 Fair last September.

The 1925 Show will be almost twice as large as the First Radio World's Fair which completely filled both Madison Square Garden and the 69th Regiment Armory, and broke all records for attendance and business transacted.

The huge armory is the only building in Greater New York large enough to house all of the 325 exhibits on the ground floor and still leave room enough to safely accommodate a daily attendance of 30,000 people. It is the largest building of its kind in America. The auditorium measures 300 by 600 feet and does not contain a single pillar. The square footage of the open floor space is exactly five times that of the present Madison Square Garden.

There will be 275 nationally known American manufacturers and 50 of the leading foreign concerns among the exhibitors and the combined value of the devices on display will run close to $10,000,000.

Public demonstrations will be held every afternoon and evening in which a score of internationally famous wireless engineers will participate. Several will introduce inventions of a startling character.

Two large sections will be devoted to New Inventions and Amateur Built Sets this year. Gold medals, silver cups and cash prizes will be awarded in both divisions by a jury of eminent authorities. Amateur and professional radio experts of all nations are cordially invited to participate in these competition for which no registration fee will be required. Entry blanks with full particulars will be furnished to all who apply.

In an interview this morning, General Manager James F. Kerr said:

"The Radio World's Fair of 1925 will be the largest and most comprehensive industrial exposition ever held anywhere, unless I am badly mistaken. It gives every promise of outshining the First Radio World's Fair in almost every respect and all indications point to a record breaking attendance.

"I am also of the opinion that there will be a great increase in the amount of wholesale business transacted by our exhibitors this season. A survey just completed by our Special Service Department leads me to believe that over 5,000 native and foreign jobbers and dealers will attend the coming Show. In fact our Jobbers and Dealers' Bureau is arranging to look after the interest of 6,500 of them.

"Our new business offices in the Times Building will remain open throughout the entire year hereafter, and in the future the special service bureaus which we maintain for the benefit of all members of the radio fraternity will operate from this centrally located headquarters."

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

supporters of the Bill went even so far as to put bluntly the whole gist thereof in the naked form of cities versus villages, and vehemently asserted that the representatives of villages owed it more to their electorates than to the Government to vote for the Bill. The Official benches used every weapon in their armoury to gull the Non-Brahmins and Sind bloc into accepting the Bill. The opposition benches delivered powerful attacks against it. It seemed as if both the sides were engaged in a mortal combat. The Finance Member, in his concluding speech, did not hesitate to single out the Swarajya Party as a special object for what he thought to be his biting criticism. Every endeavour was made and every trick was played to separate the Independents from the Swarajists and both from the House at large. It seemed as if the whole fate of the further policy of the Government hang upon this issue. The question was put to the House; both the sides cried out either "aye" or "no" to the top of their voice; and the division bell went off. All eyes were turned expectantly towards the result of the division; and it was amidst deep silence that the President declared 40 votes in favour of and 41 against the Bill, and further declared that the motion was lost. In point of fact the whole interest was centred not in the Stamp Bill itself but in the policy which it indicated; and the House declared in no uncertain terms that the said policy was entirely out of tune with the popular views in that behalf. It could be safely stated that the storm point of the whole Budget session lay in the passing or defeat of the Money Bills; and after it was once crossed, the further proceedings of the session assumed a normal tone.

The Court Fees Bill

After the Government's defeat on the Stamp Bill, it was expected that the Finance Member would of his own accord withdraw the second Money Bill, namely, the Court Fees Bill. But he moved it. The nationalists again delivered crushing blows thereon. While the debate was in full swing, the Council was adjourned to the next day. In the meanwhile events happened at Delhi which vindicated the popular point of view, so much so that the Finance Member, who only on the day previous indulged in cheap gibes at the Swarajists, was himself one of the foremost critics of the Government of India's unfair and unjust distribution of the year's surplus, and in a fit of righteous indignation announced to the gaping House that he had resolved to withdraw the Court Fees Bill. The change in the Government attitude and view-point came upon the House almost with dramatic suddenness; and all were agreed that the nationalists had at least once in a way succeeded in converting the Finance Member to their way of thinking. Mr. Jayakar, the Swarajists Leader, warmly welcomed this valuable addition to his ranks, and in a dignified speech sportingly offered to help the Government in securing some remission of the Provincial grant. He said that in politics there were no permanent friends nor permanent enemies, and that he was prepared to receive with open arms the Finance Member, in as much as he had accepted the nationalist point of view though for the time being and only in regard to the Meston Award. All this took place in the course of the debate on Mr. Lalji Narainji's motion of adjournment of the House for the Government of India having unjustly ignored the claims of Bombay to share in the surplus.

A proposal was then set on foot to send a deputation consisting of the representatives of the different interests to Delhi to explain to the Legislative Assembly Bombay's claims. Mr. Jayakar as representing the Swarajists was requested to join it. But the Swarajya Party declined to do so, as they thought such a course of action militating against their programme, and not capable of yielding the desired result. Consequently, the idea of a deputation was dropped, and it was resolved to send a representation to the Government of India on behalf of the Council. The Finance Member prepared it, and the House willingly accepted it. While lending it the support of his party, Mr. Jayakar, however, warned the Official Benches against building high hopes upon it, and assured them that if they adopted sterner methods, his Party would stand by them to the last man.

The defeat of the Money Bills has not only saved the Presidency an additional taxation to the tune of about 36 lakhs of rupees per year; but what is more, it expressed a complete moral victory of the principles and policy of the nationalists: But for the unity and solidarity of the Swarajists and their associates, the Bills would have been by now an accomplished fact, and the Presidency would have been committed to a policy at once wrong in its nature and disastrous in its consequences.

WHEN WILL IT END?

C. P. MINISTERS' SALARIES

TO BE RESUBMITTED TO COUNCIL?

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 10.

It is understood that a meeting of the C. P. Council will be convened in July next and it is probable that Ministers' salaries may be submitted for the vote of the Council, though the Government has not made any announcement to this effect. We hope that the C. P. Swarajists will rise to the occasion and forgetting their petty difference, if any, face the bureaucracy with one mind. They have got another opportunity to criticise and expose the policy of Government in all its nackedness.

UNTOUCHABILITY AT HOSHANGABAD.

The President, Municipal Committee, Hoshangabad, has addressed a letter to Pandit M. M. Malaviya requesting him to come to Hoshangabad and settle some dispute over the use of a well by the depressed classes of that town.

The matter stands thus. Some sweepers and other depressed classes of Hoshangabad made an application to the President, Municipal Committee, Hoshangabad to allow them to fetch water from a well, as they were put to a great inconvenience because they had to fetch water from Nerbudda river, which was far away from their residence. In pursuance of the opinion of the Congress, the All-India Hindu Sabha and the C. P. Legislative Council, the President permitted the depressed classes to use the well. Some Hindus and Mahomedans of that locality objected to the use of the well by the sweepers. A meeting was convened and the public opinion was invited. The pandits of that town were not prepared to accept the authority of the Hindu Sabha unless it had the support of the All-India Vidvatijan Sabha. Accordingly the President had no other alternative than to request Pandit Malaviya to come and settle the matter.

A SENSATIONAL CASE OF ABDUCTION.

A sensational case of abduction of a married girl has recently been brought to light. On Sunday last, a Marwadi girl wife was severely beaten by her mother-in-law and asked to go out of the house. When she was standing on the road in front of her husband's house, one of the accused, a Mahomedan of Satranjipura, it is alleged met her and promised to take her to her father's house at Tumsar, a railway station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, not far away from Nagpur. Being dissatisfied with the treatment meted to her, she determined to follow the accused. She was then taken to a lonely place outside the city. The first accused with the help of another Mahomedan is alleged to have taken possession of the ornaments from the girl by force. Then both the accused, Muhammad Usuf and Muhammad Sakur by name, are alleged to have outraged her modesty. They then took her to the Itwari Station where the police arrested them. All the three were taken to the Mahal Police Station and the statement of the girl taken down. The girl is about 13 years old, Marwadi by caste. This case has caused a great sensation in the local Marwadi community. Further enquiries are being made.

C. P. SWARAJ PARTY.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

NAGPUR, April 13.

The election of office-bearers of the Provincial Swaraj Party which took place last night resulted as follows:—Mr. Abhyankar, President, Dr. Khare, M. L. C., General Secretary, and Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. L. C., Treasurer.—A. P.

London, April 13.—The Duke of Devonshire had slight seizure yesterday, but he spent a good night and his condition is now satisfactory.

WHAT CAPITALISM MEANS IN INDIA.

A CALL FOR THE UNITED FRONT.

Margaret M. Green writes in the "New Leader":—

A Tory Member is angling for Labour support by a motion directed against the import of sweated goods into Great Britain. Such goods, he argues, are a menace to the British worker's standard of life.

True enough, though the British worker will not accept blindly the remedy offered by his Tory friend and protector. That friend no doubt is a good Imperialist. He wants to develop trade with India and the Dominions.

But what if Indian goods are produced by sweated labour? Will they be less of a menace to the British worker's standard of life because they are produced under the British flag, and put profits into the British capitalist's pocket? Hardly. If the British jute manufacturer can get sweated labour in Calcutta, and shut down his Scottish mill to open one in India, it will be cold comfort to our unemployed jute workers to know that they have been replaced by fellow-subjects of the British Crown—by Indian workers earning something between 4s. and 14s. for a sixty-hour week.

For that is what happens. The Government of Bombay Labour Office has just issued three reports which present a startling and terrible picture of the exploitation of Indian workers. Not that exploitation is mentioned—but the facts speak for themselves.

The average *weekly* earnings in the Bombay cotton mills in 1921 were as follows.—

Men	10s. 3.5d.
Women	5s. 1d.
Lads and Children	5s. 3.5d.

The average agricultural wages in the year 1922 were:—

	Urban Areas. Per week	Rural Areas. Per week
Field Labourers	5s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Skilled Labourers ... (Carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.)	15s. 7d.	12s 3d.

These are official figures issued by a Government which shows no anxiety to hurry the employers into good deeds, and much resource in explaining the poverty of the people by any and every reason except the palpable one—capitalist exploitation. It ascribes the trouble to the communalistic basis of Indian life, to the high birth-rate, and—most strange—to the lack of frugality and to unproductive expenditure upon festivals. How a man can be other than frugal on 10s. a week, and a woman on 5s. is not explained.

Extravagance, so far as it may exist, is one proof the more that we cannot live without some little gaiety or beauty, some tribute, however poor, to the truth that man lives not by bread alone. For besides it is poverty so appalling as to make the lot even of our poorest workers seem enviable.

What do these bald figures mean in terms of life and health and happiness?

They mean a whole family packed into one room, there to live and die, to eat and sleep, to bear children and nurse them through babyhood.

They mean that nearly half these babies —402 *per thousand—die in infancy.*

They mean that those who survive—children and adults—consume an allowance of cereals *just equal to the maximum under the Indian Famine Code, but less than the diet prescribed for Bombay prisons.*

They mean that in a torrid climate one water-tap for eight tenements is held to be a generous allowance.

They mean that nearly half the families are in the grip of money-lenders, and owe an average sum equal to two and a half months' earnings. Coming from their villages without resources, and often receiving no pay till they have worked a month the people fall a ready prey to the money-lender, and on their starvation wage have little hope of escape.

They mean that the Indian worker's average life period is 23.5 years, as against the English worker's 40 years.

They mean that in Madras 78 per cent. of the school children suffer from under-nourishment.

British miners are asking—and rightly asking—a minimum wage of 11s. or 12s. day; and that is generally agreed to be no fit reward for their toil and danger. In India a man and woman working together in the mines, earn from one to two rupees a day—a maximum of 3s. A mother will take her baby down the mine and lay it in a corner of the gallery while she works. Yet the Provincial Governments oppose the prohibition of women's work underground; it would dislocate labour—carrying coal is a woman's "natural job"; trade is depressed and this is no time for costly experiments. The death-rate among children born on the collieries is high, but child life is a luxury, not to be considered in a time of trade depression.

Such are the benefits conferred by capitalist civilisation on the poorer and more defenceless peoples that come under its sway. Can Labour offer them no help? For Labour's battle is one the world over, and defeat in Bombay may have speedy repercussions at home. Capitalist industry will migrate where labour is cheap—it laughs alike at locksmiths and tariffs. Unless the British worker wants to fight a losing battle against wages falling nearer and nearer to the Oriental level, he must see to it that the wages of his Indian comrade and rival rise nearer and nearer to his own.

Yet his task is no easy one. Indian nationalism is inevitably sensitive and suspicious, ready to blaze up and see in the British worker not a comrade but a jealous rival. The grievances of an unfree nation will always be a bond between Labour and Capital against foreign rule, breaking the united front of world labour against the exploitation of world capital.

Nevertheless, something can be done. Indian Trade Unionism is in its infancy. Some three-quarters of the people of Bombay cannot read or write, which trebles the difficulties of organization. The extreme poverty of the workers makes Trade Union contributions nearly impossible. The Government Trade Union Bill, now before the Delhi Assembly, will not give Indian Trade Unions the liberties enjoyed by British Unions. Under this Bill Unions cannot devote their funds to political objects and it is not clear how far any one Union may devote money to helping other Unions, nor even to general propaganda and education and affiliation with kindred bodies. If registration is refused to a Union, the final appeal rests with the Local Government, and not, as it should, with a court of law. The chief merit of the Bill is that it protects registered Trade Unions and their members in a measure from civil suits and criminal prosecutions—under the present law it may be a criminal offence to induce workmen to break contracts with their employers in the furtherance of a dispute. But here again the protection is less than that granted under English law.

But there are white workers in India, who go out, perhaps, for a few years only, who feel themselves to be members of the ruling race, hold aloof from Indian Unions enjoy their own better pay, and have never dreamt of a united front. Cannot our British Trade Unions face up to this call on their solidarity, so that the time may come when the white workers use their economic strength in the common struggle? Cannot they at least offer the services of one or two experienced organisers to help the Indian Unions?

Plainly we must look also to international Labour legislation. The International Labour Office is a valuable instrument, but it needs behind its conventions the driving force of Labour opinion, informed, clear-sighted, doggedly determined. Once let the more advanced industrial nations accept a minimum standard of life and the eight-hour day; once let them exclude (not tax) goods made under less favourable conditions and the exploiters of cheap labour must come into line. The outlawry of sweating must be the battle-cry of international Labour.

"BECAUSE HE IS AN INDIAN"

WHY SIR A RAHIM WAS PASSED OVER.

The "New Leader" writes:—

The public in this country has received, without a symptom of interest, the news that when Lord Lytton, who is Governor of Bengal, takes Lord Reading's place as Viceroy during his absence on leave, his post in Calcutta will be filled by Sir John Kerr, now Governor of Assam. What can it matter? And yet to Indians it matters profoundly. For it means that the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, Sir Abdur Rahim, an Indian Moslem, has been passed over. Why? The answer leaped at once to every Indian mind, and Hindoos join with Moslems in denouncing us for passing over an Indian, *because he is an Indian.* There seems, indeed; to be no other answer. The second post in order of dignity, in all India, is reserved for white men. It is these simple issues, so plain that any unlettered coolie can grasp them, which are capable of filling men's mind for years and rousing them to lasting indignation. Once more Hindoos and Moslems are united over a racial issue. Meanwhile the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Montagu Reforms has issued two sharply conflicting reports. The official members (three Englishmen and two Indians) pronounce against any large changes, but make sundry proposals which would add slightly to the powers of the elected Councils. The unofficial members (four Hindoos or Parsis) demand an early Royal Commission to remodel the Reforms in the sense of full provincial autonomy, more scope for the responsible native Ministers, and the introduction of the principle of responsibility in the Central Governments.—"New Leader."

A LESSON TO BE LEARNT.

"The Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:

It is very unfortunate that the Secretary of State for India has judged it impossible to appoint Sir Abdul Rahim to act as Governor of Bengal while Lord Reading is on leave and Lord Lytton fills his place at Simla. Before all things it is necessary that we should cease to look at Indians from the standpoint of the dominant race, and that we should convince India that we have learnt our lesson. This is the more necessary because the path to Indian Swaraj cannot be easily cleared. At last there has been published a summary of the majority and minority reports of the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Reform scheme. The majority report is signed by three Europeans and two Indians of conservative tendencies. They hold that sufficient experience has not been gained to enable us to pronounce the scheme a success or a failure. The modifications they propose are not of great importance. The minority consists of four Indians. One is an ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, another an ex-Minister, the third has been an executive councillor in Madras, and the fourth is an influential Mahomedan politician. These men demand the transfer of all Provincial subjects, including land revenue and police, to the control of the Provincial Legislatures, and the introduction of dyarchy into the Government of India. They say, rightly, that nothing less will appease our critics. Unluckily, it is certain that our critics cannot be appeased so long as we retain responsibility for the Indian Army. And in view of the Swarajist faith in the deadlocks and wrecking tactics can we concede control of land revenue and police to Provincial Legislatures which, if dominated by the Swarajist mentality will pit their control of the police and the tax-collecting agencies against our military force?

TURKISH NOTES.

A LESSON FOR GREECE.

Mr. A. P. Tully writes from Constantinople:—

"Since writing my last letter there have been Events—with a large "E"—here but, striking as they are, there is a danger that foreign Press correspondents may have magnified their importance. I have a vivid recollection of previous examples of the methods of certain organs of the English Press in the way of scare news going back to the days of the Tripoli and Balkan wars. So let us get down to facts without embroidery and deal with the twin and correlated matters of the revolt in Kurdistan and the displacement of Fethy Bey's Government by that of Ismet Pasha. There is no doubt that the rising is serious and is far more than a mere flash in the pan. At first there were vague references to "brigandage" etc., but now official "communiques" appear every day as they used to during the Great War. Contact appears, however, only to have just been established between the advanced forces of the Government and the rebels and serious operations can hardly be considered to have commenced. The chief practical effects have been so far the fall of Fethy Bey's Cabinet as a result of kind of vote of "no confidence" in a meeting of the Popular Party and the consequent coming back to power of Ismet Pacha with much the same kind of programme as Fethy Bey only more so. In other words he is pledged to more drastic action, less of the mailed fist in a kid glove but rather the gloveless fist and so on. A law has been hurriedly rushed through the Angora Parliament giving the Government vaguely terrible powers for suppressing movements, agitations etc., liable to lead to disaffection. Several newspapers have been suspended in Constantinople and the provinces including the "Tevhid-i-Eftikar", the "Istiklal" and the "Presse du Soir" and the editors of other papers have suddenly shown a strange aversion to writing their usual leading articles. Hussein Djahid Bey, of the "Tanine," that stalwart opponent of the Government on most things (though no one can even hint that he is not patriotic to the core), has commenced publishing his "Memoirs of Malta" and is disconcerted to see that, on the cessation of his daily "leader," the sales of the "Tanine" have suddenly gone up. He laments this fact in serio-comic fashion in to-day's paper but we can rely on his daily wail re-appearing as soon as he can write without fear of drastic and horrible results to his paper."

"Sterling exchange, which had gone up to over Rs. 9.70 to the £1 at the outset of the trouble, has now settled down again to the forties and as this is a pretty sure index of the state of public apprehension, we may conclude that "the Market" is not too apprehensive of the powers of the fearsome Cheikh Said of Guendj and his fellow-plotters. One welcome result of the decision of the Government to secure peace and tranquility is that rapid action is to be taken against persons wandering about in public in a state of having had a drop too much. Without wishing in any way to pose as either a prophet or, my pet abomination, a scaremongerer, a casual paragraph I read the other day brought quite rush of imaginative possibilities before my mind. I read that Italy, having been promised a place called Solloum on the borders of Tripoli by Great Britain *before* the Anglo-Egyptian accord, is now firmly resolved on having it whereas Egyptian troops are being rushed to a near proximity to prevent the occupation in question. It looks a very pretty little mess and one wonders whether, in the event of a collision between Egyptian and Italian troops, England would get dragged into the row and, if so, whether France and other countries would also slide down the slippery slope as they all did in 1914. Let us sincerely hope not for a new war would be ten times as bad as the last since poison gas, tank and aeroplane methods are infinitely more developed than they were in the Great War and there is no doubt that this time the results to civilian populations would be really terrible. The flooding of whole countrysides by lethal gas would be quite within the day's work and armies of gas-proof tanks following up would simply wipe every living thing off the face of the earth. Only in mountaineous districts would there be hope of any safety so that we might expect a general exodus of peacably-inclined inhabitants to places like the Alps or the Mountains of the Moon. The matter of the Patriarchate is settling itself and the local Greeks have at last understood that bluff was no good. Athens has given up fuming and the Patriarch Constantine will either resign of his own accord or will be deposed by the Synod. Thus will end a great fuss which was unnecessary from the first and was only due to the seeming determination of the Greeks to try and force the Government's hand by the "fait accompli" of the election of an exchangeable Patriarch. Let us hope that this will be the last lesson of the kind that will be needed."

ADVENT OF FRANKLIN BOUILLON.

TURKEY AND EUROPEAN POWERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.

Great interest is being taken here in the journey of M. Franklin Bouillon, the head of the Committee for Foreign Affairs in the French Chamber of Deputies, who arrived here two days ago. It may be remembered that he is the person who on behalf of the French Government negotiated the Angora Convention that brought about the cessation of hostilities between France and New Turkey, and led to the ceding of Cilicia to Turkey. Since that time, M. Bouillon has won great esteem and reputation as a friend of Turkey. Lately he was offered the post of Ambassador in Angora by the Herriot Government which he refused; for, as the Paris correspondent of the "Tanin" wrote in one of his letters, "he did not want to hazard and risk his reputation as a friend of Turkey by taking upon himself the danger of experiencing the ups and downs of the diplomatic career." He belongs to the Radical or Left wing of the French bourgeoisie and has some socialistic tendencies. Therefore his is the policy of slow penetration in the semi-colonial countries of the East as opposed to the agressive imperialistic moves of Poincare and his kin. He and the French politicians of his way of thinking are imperialists all the same: but their imperialism wears the mask of friendship and good-will.

Every paper here made some sort of surmise about the purpose of his recent visit; for, he himself obstinately refused to supply any information to the Press before he had seen Ghazi Pasha. Generally the papers wrote that the visit was connected with the solution of the outstanding questions as the delimitation of the Northern boundary of Syria, the "coupon" question connected with the Ottomon Public Debt and the question of the Alexandretta Zone, the population of which was said to be mainly Turkish. Some papers wrote that he had come to negotiate a trade treaty. But all these guesses fell short of the mark. The "Waqt" suggested very significantly that as France, to-day more than ever, stood in need of new friends and allies M. Bouillon was sent to study the situation in the Near East from a closer distance and to find whether Turkey could be counted upon by France in time of her need as her true ally. But the "Waqt" also failed to carry its observations to their logical conclusion. It did not clear the point as to who the enemy was against whom Turkish alliance was being coveted. To close observers of the under current of conflicts going on between various capitalist groups and to the intelligent student of the open and joint struggle of the capitalists and imperialists of the world against Soviet Russia, the avowed enemy of capitalism and imperialism, and against the revolutionary national consciousness of the enslaved East, it is quite clear that France aims first against Germany whom she dreads and then against Soviet Russia by creating a Pro-French Entente in Eastern Europe consisting of Poland, Roumania Czecholsovakia etc., and wants that Turkey also should enter this combination against her former ally, Germany and against her only friend, Soviet Russia.

The British also aim at the same thing. The newly promoted British Ambassador who went to Angora to present his letters of credence to the Ghazi Pasha on the 16th of March—a very strange choice of date for such an occasion; for, as I wrote in my last it was the day when 5 years ago the British and their Allies occupied Stamboul—returned very much satisfied with his journey. But there is at present one point of difference between French and British policies and that is that the Britishers' only anxiety arises from Soviet Russia and hence they want to prefer the formation of united capitalist pact against Russia by including Germany in their proposals for Protocols and Pacts. They desire that French and Germany and in fact all capitalists should compose all their differences and unite to meet the menace of "Revolution," which gets its inspiration from the very existence of Soviet Republics. Former enemies like Turkey should also be induced to join.

THE REFORMS & EUROPEANS.

SIR C. RHODES' SUGGESTIONS.

KARACHI, April 12.

Sir Campbell Rhodes addressed a meeting of the European Association (Sind Branch) in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Karachi last evening under the chairmanship of Mr. C. S. Wentworth Stanley. Speaking of the city of Karachi Sir Campbell asked whether the Municipality was alive to its responsibilities. Was it allowing the town to develop haphazardly and recklessly without regard to future requirements? He reminded them that town planning and development rested very largely with the European community.

Referring to the part Europeans should play in the Reform scheme Rhodes asked what was being done to train young men in the work of the Councils and the Assembly. The inauguration of the Reforms in 1921 was a call to the Europeans in India to wake up after a century of slumber. Europeans during that hundred years had taken a leading part in the financial and social development of India but the Reforms had placed an entirely new role upon them namely that they should also play a leading part in the political development of the country. The problem of self-government was difficult in the case of South Africa Canada and other Dominions out infinitely more so in the case of India where it was a task of welding a heterogenous collection of races into one homogenous whole and creating a Dominion (not a nation in our time) out of innumerable states and factions. The task briefly was to find a method for giving all classes in this vast country some expression in the government of the country which is the ultimate end of British policy. Touching on the question of the European Association in India Sir Campbell Rhodes asked for the whole-hearted response of all Europeans and said that everything should not be left to Calcutta. Funds were urgently required and he asked the Europeans of India to render all financial support possible. Moral support was also necessary for in Delhi there were fourteen Europeans in the Assembly which was the nucleus of a strong opinion and should be taken advantage of by every branch of the Association They should be strong not only in finance but also in policy.

Referring to the communal question Sir Campbell said that when the call came everyone should act for the whole country and not for one community or unit At present each section was striving for all the loaves and fishes. This perhaps was natural for communal differences were after all due to the awakening of the political sense. He was not averse to the communal spirit and he believed that Indian regeneration and progress lay in that path. Staunch partisans of their community are the men who are needed, said Sir Campbell for men who make good community members are men who will eventually make good country members. Bengals present deplorable condition was in his opinion was solely due to the fact that there was so little staunch communal feeling there. Had the Hindus trusted the Mahomedans the present situation would never have arisen. There was no cohesion and no one trusted even his neighbour.

The Chairman Mr. Wentworth Stanley in proposing the vote of thanks referred to Sir Campbell Rhodes' wide sympathies and interests, particularly his work in the Assembly.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA LAHORE.

Lahore Apl. 9.

The Secretary of the above Sabha writes:

Reports of 168 widow marriges have been received from the different branches and co-workers of the Vidhva Vivah 'Sahaik Sabha', Lahore (Punjab.) throughout India in the month of March 1925. The total number of marriages held in the current year i.e. from 1st January 1925 to the end of March 1925 has reached 547 as detailed bele.

1. According to caste:—
Brahman 94, Khatri 133, Arora 113, Aggarwal 20, Kaisth 14, Rajput 51 Sikhs 35, Miscellaneous 87. Total 547.
2. According to Provinces:—
Punjab and N. W. F. P. 424 Delhi 14, Sindh 4, U.P. 75 Bengal 8, Madras 2, Bombay 1, Hyderabad (Deccan) 1, Total 547.
3. Voluntary donation during March 1925 is Rs. 203-12 and the total in the year 885-0-0.

BEACH CANDY SWIMMING BATHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the medium of your columns I should like to thank all those gentlemen who either personally or by letter were good enough to express their approval of the proposals for the future control and improvement of the Breach Candy Swimming Baths which were submitted at Monday's meeting of the European Community.

The next step will be to obtain the funds necessary to give effect to the Resolutions and a scheme is now under consideration designed to enable every member of the Community to contribute what he can afford or is disposed to subscribe either from sporting or patriotic motives, with the minimum of inconvenience to himself.

A lakh is a considerable sum to raise by subscription but no sum is too small (and none too large) to be acceptable and I should like to draw the attention of those members of the Community who are going Home shortly and who would doubtless like to feel that they have done their mite towards a good cause before they leave Bombay to the fact that the "Breach Candy Swimming Bath Fund" Account has been opened at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Ltd., thus providing an opportunity for them to contribute their quota before they leave India.—Yours etc.

F.A.H. EAST
Chairman of the Breach Candy Bath Committee.
(Pending reconstruction.)

(Continued from column 6.)

gathering in excited groups in the lobbies and outside the House.

TIN-HELMETED POLICE ON GUARD.

When Ziwar Pasha had finished reading the King's decree, the eyes of all present turned to the gangway, where Zaghlul Pasha had been standing only a moment previously. But he had disappeared, having presumably quickly made his exit through the doorway behind him. Ziwar Pasha and his colleagues had to make their way through an excited group of members in the gangway, who immediately drew aside to let them pass.

The history of to-day adds one more dramatic page to Egypt's tortuous political history. Though it was semi-officially given out several days ago that the dissolution of Parliament was regarded as inevitable if the Government were faced with an adverse majority, yet the dissolution decree to-night seemed to come as a thunderclap.

When the members emerged from the Parliament building they found a strong force of tin-helmeted police drawn up inside the gates and another force outside while mounted police controlled the streets at both ends.

Fortunately, however, though some of them were excited and some were showing signs of anger, the Zaghlulist members dispersed without any untoward incident. Many directed their steps towards Zaghlul Pasha's house near by, but the police prevented their approach, and the Parliament Street eventually became deserted in a relentless downpour of rain.

The decree fixes the date of May 23 for the elections and June 1 for the opening of the new Parliament.

ZAGHLUL'S TRIUMPH.

DISSOLUTION OF EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

What is probably the shortest Parliament in modern history was dissolved to-night by Royal decree, telegraphed the Cairo correspondent of "The Daily News" on the 23rd ult.

At 10 this morning Egypt's second Parliament was opened, with the usual brilliant ceremonial, by the King, whose speech augured well for the future of the country.

The proceedings were brief and formal, and nothing indicated what was to come.

At the first session held later, however, to elect a President of the Chamber, came the first indication of a struggle between the Government and Zaghlul, who was elected by a majority of 40 over the Government's candidate, Sarwat Pasha.

At the afternoon sitting two more Zaghlulists were elected as Vice-Presidents. The Government rightly regarded this as augurring the impossibility of carrying on, the this evening the Premier returned to the Chamber and announced that the Cabinet had tendered its resignation to the King, who had declined to accept, and had asked Ministers to remain in office.

He then read a Royal decree dissolving Parliament, and fixing fresh elections for May, and the re-assembly of the Chamber for June.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Reuter's correspondent wired as follows:—

Following the opening of Parliament by the King, Zaghlul Pasha was elected President of the Chamber by 125 votes to 85. Sarwat Pasha was the defeated candidate for the presidency. When the Ministers returned from the Palace they found many member of the Chamber insisting on the election of a President forthwith, whereas the Government had intended that the vote should be taken this afternoon. The Government was, therefore, obliged to give way before the insistence of the deputies, and the vote was taken, resulting in the election of Zaghlul Pasha by 125 votes to 85. The result was received with loud applause.

In a short speech Zaghlul Pasha said that as President of the Chamber he represented no party in particular, but parties in general. His duty was to see that the rules of the House were obeyed and constitutional procedure respected. It is understood that the Government does not regard the election of Zaghlul as indicating lack of confidence. It takes the view that personal rather than political considerations led to Zaghlul's election.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Parliament reassembled at five o'clock, Zaghlul Pasha presiding. It was remarked that not a single member of the Ministry was present. After paying a tribute to Mazloum Pasha for his services as President of the Chamber, Zaghlul announced that the House would proceed with the election of the two Vice-Presidents and other officers. Two Zaghlulists, Wissa Bey Wassef and Ali Shemsi Bey, were elected Vice-Presidents, defeating their opponents by 45 votes.

Ali Shemsi enjoyed the distinction of being a Minister for one day in the Zaghlulist Cabinet, signing a cheque for £500,000 as Finance Minister in payment of the fine demanded by the British ultimatum.

Wissa Bey Wassef then relieved Zaghlul in the chair, and the House proceeded to elect four Zaghlulists to the secretariat.

Thus the time wore on. Meanwhile just across the street the Cabinet was sitting in the Premier's office deliberating upon the situation created by the election of Zaghlul Pasha as President of the Chamber. The latter continued its tedious work of electing officers, little expecting the approaching *denouement.*

Zaghlul Pasha relieved Wissa Wassef, and the voting continued, Zaghlul sitting placidly and contentedly in the chair, while the Zaglulist majority controlled the situation.

Suddenly, at 7-45 p.m., the doors were flung open, and Ziwar Pasha, followed by all the Ministers except Yehia Ibrahim, who is indisposed, hurriedly entered the House and took their seats. At this moment the appointment of scrutineers was going on. Ziwar Pasha waited for a moment, and then signalled to Ali Bey Shemsi, who had replaced Zaghlul Pasha in the presidential chair, indicating that he desired to speak.

The House could see by the Premier's manner that some important announcement was about to be made, and the silence became complete except for the scuffle of members hurrying in. It was noticed that Zaghlul Pasha was not present, but he reappeared as Ziwar Pasha commenced in a firm, challenging voice to read the Royal decree dissolving Parliament.

Zaghlul Pasha paused at the top of the gangway, as if transfixed, listening with a grave countenance.

Reading the decree occupied about a minute, and the members listened in a tense silence. Then as Ziwar Pasha, flourishing the document, turned to leave the House accompanied by the Ministers a great burst of derisive cheering broke out from the Zaghlulists and also from the public in the galleries. The Ministers went out quickly, only about three minutes elapsing between their entering and leaving the House. The members rapidly left also,

(Continued in column 5.)

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

SOOTHES THE NERVES

restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 & 6 tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:—

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Hitchin, ENGLAND.

"READ YOUR FUTURE"

Complete course of Mesmerism and Hypnotism including the secret-method of telling future events most wonderfully by the Indian Yogis. Price Rs. 1-8-0 only. Each query Rs. 2. To fix your longivity Rs. 5/- only. Wonderful answers. Appreciated by Europeans Lawyers, Barristers and High Court Vakils, etc. EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME. P.O. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.).

GOVERNMENT MAIL MOTOR SERVICE.

Daily service of mail cars and lorries from Rawalpindi to Murree and Kashmir, single seats supplied at moderate charges. Touring cars on order. Luggage cleared and despatched promptly. The largest and most reliable service in India. For full particulars see Indian Bradshaw Postal Guide and Railway Timetables or write, wire or phone us at Rawalpindi. Telephone: No. 213; Telegrams: "Kashmail."

READY FOR SALE

MAKE MONEY!

COTTON DEALER'S DIARY 1925-1926

contains 215 opinions about twice a week Broach-Cotton, New York, Futures expected fluctuations, besides Liverpool Futures and expected figure and farak of Calcutta monthly Opium Auction.

COST Rs. 5

TILL 15th APRIL 1925

OUR last year's Diary Contained 118 Opinions, out of which about 80 found correct, 38 wrong, 34 exact; on the whole 75 PER CENT RESULT CORRECT

Purchase 1925-1926 Diary and see Opinions on 28th, 31st March 6th, 7th, 11th, 14th April 1925.

AND MAKE MONEY.

Cost Rs. 5, nothing comparing the profits V. P. Not advised.

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. EXTRA.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.

13 Bairagimatam. Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

THE VALUE OF A RUPEE.

The value of a rupee is never realised through earning it. Its value is appreciated through a systematic method of saving a certain part of it—no matter how small that bit is.

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE ACCOUNT

will promote and encourage in you and your family the habit of Thrift & Economy—qualities so essential to make one a good citizen.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE—

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AMEND GOVT. OF INDIA ACT

SUPPORT TO MINORITY REPORT

LORD OLIVIER AND MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE.

Lord Olivier, writing in the "New Statesman" makes the following detailed criticism of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Muddiman Committee on Indian Reforms:—

The Committee on the Indian Constitution of 1919 has made two Reports, one by the Chairman, two Indian and two English members, the other by four Indian members. It was to enquire what grounds there might be for dissatisfaction with that Constitution as unsuitable even for its transitional purposes, and to seek remedies for defects, either through action already possible under the Act and its Rules, or through such amendments of the Act as might, without departure from its principles, abate causes of friction.

The Majority point out that their terms of reference restricted them from recommending remedies inconsistent with the design of the Act. The Minority note that, while under the reference it was open to the Committee, so far as enquiry was concerned, to examine a very wide field, their liberty in regard to remedies was thus limited; but they held that where the enquiry showed that remedies within the structure or principles of the Act could not lead to any substantial abatement of difficulties in its working they were not precluded from stating their views to that effect.

The reference was thus limited because complete condemnation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution had been expressed by the Ghandi-ites and Swarajists and resolute dissatisfaction with it by all progressive Indian politicians. No definite *prima facie* case had, however, been established or even argued which would have justified Mr. MacDonald's government in setting up a Royal Commission to make immediately such examination and recommendations as the Act itself provided should be made after ten years of its working. On the other hand, in announcing to the Legislative Assembly the scope of the proposed enquiry, the Home Member had said that:

If the enquiry should show that no advance is possible without amending the Constitution, then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and special issue on which the Government is in no way committed.

Whilst both the Reports show reactions of the restrictions of the reference, the Majority Report is a good deal more muted in tone than that of the Minority. The former discreetly shuns criticism of the Dyarchical Constitution, and is, indeed, doubtless in consequence of these inhibitions, somewhat laborious in style and obscure as to the intention of some passages, especially for readers not already familiar with the complexities of the constitutional situation and with the meaning to be attached to the ambiguous technical phrases employed. The Minority Report, with much advantage to the lucidity and cogency of its utterances is really concerned to make clear what the difficulties of the situation are, and looks definitely towards the possibilities of consideration of further relief of them. It is, therefore, much the more enlightening and effective document of the two. It explains with great moderation and with admirable fairness towards the executive officers who have had to work the reforms, and who (as both Reports bear witness) have loyally done their best with them, the inherent vices of Dyarchy and their reasons for considering that remedies within the Act cannot stem the progressive effect of those vices in discouraging, as they have already discouraged, attempts on the part of Nationalist politicians to co-operate in the purposes of the Reforms by accepting Ministerial office.

The Majority make forty-six definite suggestions for amendments, within the scope of the Act or the Rules. The Minority make nearly as many covering largely the same ground. But most of these deal with points of no effectual relevance to the crucial difficulties of the Dyarchical Constitution, though in most cases reasonable, advisable, or even necessary to amend existing defects in its scheme. The recommendations of substantial importance on matters which are really active irritants of political feeling are few. The most important, concurred in by both parties, is that the control of the Secretary of State over Indian Government in cases affecting purely Indian interests should be relaxed, and "efforts directed towards establishing a practice in this respect."

This presumably means that, without amending the Act (which, one witness observed, whilst purporting to limit this authority, specifies so many exceptions that they eat up the concession), the Secretary of State should voluntarily, by new rules, or by what are known in official parlance as "conventions," divest himself of much of the liberty of intervention and control of which complaint is made.

"A GREAT DEAL OF FUSS."

I doubt if the complaint can be met by anything short of amending the Act, and expressly modifying the constitution and responsibilities of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Some contribution to such action has already been recommended in the Report of Lord Crewe's Committee (Cd. 207, 1919) on the Home Administration of Indian affairs. My own impression has been that a good deal more fuss is made in India about the control of the Secretary of State than the positive exercises of his power give ground for, because of the ostensible retention of that control by statute and rule to a degree which is really unnecessary; but also (when I compared from personal experience the methods and traditional temparaments of the Colonial Office and the India Office), that the latter Department, desirably or undesirably—and may be with good demonstrable or arguable justifications—inclines to an attitude towards the questions with which it deals much less disciplined by Liberal traditions and confrontation with evolving democracies than that of the former, and that Indian experience of occasional manifestations of the very highly evolved bureaucratic susceptibility, native—as it necessarily is—to the organic structure of Indian Government, may often cause more irritation and prejudice than the total content of such manifestations justifies. In short, I think that, having regard to the great importance attached in India to this question of the control of the Secretary of State over Indian affairs and to the good effect that might be produced by some formal relaxation of it, such relaxation would be a cheap trick to give away, and that little, if any, of the interests of good government would be prejudiced by considered devolution of the Secretary of State's powers and authority to the Governor-General or Provincial Governors.

It is not, however, always recognised in this connection that, whereas the Secretary of State is nominally responsible for his acts to the British Parliament, his authority and control cannot, consistently with accepted constitutional principle, be devolved to an Executive authority not itself controlled by some other elected representative Assembly or Council, and that any explicit and formal abandonment by the Secretary of State of his controlling authority must, therefore, involve an extension of responsible administration, whether Central or Local. The same holds good with regard to devolution from the Central to Provincial Governments. Relaxation and delegation by "convention," already largely conceded—and notably in such important matters as fiscal policy, which we are pledged to leave to local determination, even though we may deem the policy unwise—will hardly meet the case.

The "transfer" to responsible ministers of the administration of certain additional Provincial subjects from among the list of those now reserved, is recommended both by the Majority and the Minority. These transfers, however, will not really very substantially affect the criticism of the Dyarchical constitution or the difficulties of its working, nor will the extension, also recommended, of increased representation to the depressed and industrial classes.

The most active irritant in regard to the ministerial conduct of business under the Reformed Constitution has arisen in difficulties of finance. The Provinces have lacked means for "nation-building" work, and Ministers responsible to the Councils have not had control of what means were available. Both sections of the Committee recommend emphatically that the "Meston Settlement," which governs the apportionment of revenues collected by the Central Government between the Provinces and the contributions of the Provinces to the Central Exchequer, should be modified. Bombay and Madras have never ceased to protest against what they consider the injustices of these adjustments, whilst hardly any other Province is satisfied. Bengal, which has been treated with special liberality in the remission of its Provincial contribution, is not more contented than any other. This particular financial settlement, however, is not really bound up with the principles of the Reformed Constitution, nor, I fear is it likely that any settlement that could possibly be arrived at would be universally satisfactory. So far as the settlement rest on the excellent principle: "From every one according to his abilities to everyone according to his needs." It should appear an admirable expression of national unity whereas, with the development of political consciousness in the Provinces, it looks as if the Indian Reform Movement, which began as an assertion of Nationalism, might develop more and more into a jealous Provincialism. But it is doubtless felt by all parties concerned that if the general irritation maintained by this settlement can be relieved by arriving at something that would generally be acknowledged as more equitable, the temparature in the Councils would be reduced, and there might be a greater disposition to deal with the practical possibilities of public business in a less impatient spirit.

The financial irritant that does directly arise out of the Dyarchical Constitution is that the control of Provincial finance has not been given to the Councils, and that the Ministers responsible for transferred subjects have, as regards financial provision for these subjects, had to take what they should get allotted to them out of common purse of the Provinces, which the Councils do not control. It may surprise many English readers to learn that the Provincial Governments do not even keep their own funds and balances, or have their own purse, but that their funds and finance accounts are practically kept for them by the Government of India. This, however, would not matter so much in Provincial administration if the Finance Department, whose functions should be similar to those of our Treasury, were, as regards apportionment of ways and means for expenditures, subject, as our Treasury is, to the decisions of a Cabinet responsible to the Council.

"PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY"

The difficulties about ministerial responsibility and finance cannot really be got over by the expedient of general "consultation" between the official and ministerial sections of the Government. They can only effectually be got over by making the actions of the Provincial Executive responsible to the elected Legislature, which is what the Minority mean by "Provincial Autonomy." The Majority mean something different by this phrase—now very much in the air, namely, that the Provincial Government, whatever its own constitution, should be independent, in local matters, of control by the Central Government: on which they observe:

Before any system of provincial autonomy could be introduced into India, the definition of the fields of taxation and legislation would require much closer examination, which was outside of their reference.

Both Reports, read together with those from Provincial Governments, on the working of the Reformed Constitution, show fairly convincingly that resolute efforts were made by all parties concerned, during the first Council period, to get as good work out of it as possible, and with considerable success; but with the result of increasingly making sensible the inherent impossibilities of working it satisfactorily as a training school for responsible government. The essence of its unsuitability for this purpose lies in the fact that it is impossible to form a Ministerial Party with a leader and with joint responsibility to the electors, so long as the Ministers for the "transferred" subjects have to act, as they have, in association or compromise with the official controllers of "reserved" subjects, which interlock extensively with their own. Or, so long as they are themselves selected not as representing a common policy or party, but to placate competing electoral communities constituted on a basis of religion and not of secular interests. Under present conditions the elected part of the Councils has inevitably, as a whole, the temper of an Opposition, and so regards itself, and the Ministers for the "transferred" subjects cannot lead an Opposition to the Government of which they form part. They have, therefore, to rely on official and sectional votes and put themselves in the distasteful and invidious position of being regarded as "Government men."

The general effect of the two Reports is to justify the conclusion very clearly and forcibly expressed by the Governor of the United Provinces, (Sir W. Marris.)

Dyarchy is a cumbrous, complex, confused system, having no logical basis, rooted in compromise, and defensible only as a transitional expedient. . . . . The difficulties and defects inherent in the scheme are quite incurable by any mere alteration of the Act or rules. . . . There is no half-way house between the present and a new constitution. . . . Concessions which fall short of complete provincial autonomy will placate no section of the opponents of the existing system will secure neither stability nor contentment, and will lower the efficiency, already impaired, of the administration.

On the other hand the working of the reformed Constitution has already lasted long enough to strongly support the judgment—lately expressed by Lord Willington at the Colonial Institute—that the transition to Provincial autonomy can already be safely and wisely made in regard, at least, to some Provinces. The Maharaja of Burdwan, who signs the Majority Report, with the addition of a shrewd personal note, deprecates the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to overhaul the Constitution: he is "not convinced of what the verdict of such a Commission would be at the present time;" but advises that the recommendations of the Majority should be given effect to, and that the Government should "see if some advance to Provincial autonomy is possible under existing conditions, and, if so, constitute the machinery necessary for it." I have indicated the difficulty of any such course without amending the Act, and granting an increase of responsibility in the Councils.

The Minority concur with Sir W. Marris in thinking any alternative transitional system not worth considering, and urge that the Constitution should be put on a parmanent basis with provisions for automatic progress in the future, so as to secure stability in the Government and willing cooperation by the people (this would enable Provincial Autonomy to be granted in different measure to different Provinces), and they urge that a serious attempt should be made at an early date to solve that problem. They pertinently quote what Sir William Vincent, their Home Member, said in 1921: "I do not personally believe that the present transitional scheme of the Government can last as long as is expected" and the Resolution of the Assembly unanimously then adopted, in a form suggested by Sir W. Vincent, "that the progress made by India on the path of responsible Government warrants a re-examination and revision of the Constitution at an earlier date than 1929."

The Bengal Government, depressed no doubt by its recent experiences, opines that at the next General Election an absolute Swarajist Majority may be returned, and its Ministers take office with the intention of wrecking the Government from within. They, therefore, urge consideration of the Government of India Act from the point of view of giving the Executive more power to deal with obstruction. This is a counsel of despair, which finds no echo in other quarters, but is useful as an outspoken warning of the probable course of events if the moral of these Reports and their appendices, including what can be read between the lines of the Majority Report, is not taken to heart.

"Cool Enjoyment"
In one's resting moments, when ease and pleasant surroundings combine to refresh tired mind and body, a good cigarette is appreciated at its true worth. Always of consistent high quality, fragrant and cool-smoking there is a wealth of cool enjoyment in
'SCISSORS'
CIGARETTES
Made in England
SCISSORS
CIGARETTES
SPECIAL ARMY QUALITY
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London

VEN-YUSA For the Outdoor Girl

The out-door girl is distinguished by the clearness and sweetness of her skin and complexion. She has learned the art of always "looking nice" by adopting the Ven-Yusa habit.

Ven-Yusa is a new beauty aid possessing rare properties never found in other face creams. *In effect Ven-Yusa gives the skin a bath of pure revitalizing oxygen.*

When excessive heat, pore-choking dust, or over-exertion spoil your looks, Ven-Yusa will freshen and cool the heated skin and prevent or remove sunburn, chafing, tan and freckles.

You can now obtain Ven-Yusa Oxygen Cream in two forms—SCENTED and UNSCENTED. Re. One per jar. All chemists and perfumers.

I.V. 31.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER

IT'S REFRESHING AND COOLING.
It's charming scent keeps the mind always Cheerful and fresh.
Good for toilet, Bath & Constant use in Handkerchief.
Indispensable for Ladies' daily use.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co. M. R. Paul & Co. 1 & 3 Bonfields Lane Calcutta, Kemp & Co. Bombay, Dey Bros, 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.
Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lalbhai.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

AN APPEAL.

The following public appeal is made by Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Principal, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay:—

One thing that has always struck me most is the ease with which we can make others happy. I am interested in the Blind and I put forth their case.

Simple presents, cheap pleasures, help them more than expensive dinners, costly cakes and superfine fruits. Big schemes of relief may be necessary for their education, employment and emancipation from a perpetual life of darkness. The rich and the blessed of the Lord may well take to them. Mine is an humbler appeal for the present. The poor and the middle class too may well join here. It is not the value of the gifts I prize. I seek your sympathy. I would arouse your interest.

A day on the beach, a visit to the gardens, an attendance at a lecture or theatre, a week's trip to a country place, a return home during the vacation, an invitation from sighted pupils, male and female to interest their sports, concerts, etc., may, in themselves be small items, indeed. The pleasures they may impart, the sense of freedom they may secure, the education they may give may perhaps be of a kind little understood by others. Each such outing is a grand affair in their life. They joy, they stir up in anticipation, the bustle of preparation, the images of what new things may turn up, all outweigh the sweetest dinners you may serve them. An hour of outing, ah! What a tremendous event! How their faces beam with joy! How a touch of fingers or the pressure of hands communicate the glad tidings of unexpected joys usually denied them.

I would make a beginning this year; let us dub it the Health Excursion Fund for the Blind. About Rs. 15 (fifteen) may give the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind one such outing with its fresh air and frolic, with its freedom and fine fairy land thoughts of enjoyment. Rs. 10, again may add a picnic. Rs. 12 in lump, or gathered in parts may pay a boy's way home and back. They may bless him with health and recuperate him for fresh work. We have a score of such boys who are annually locked up in Bombay even during the summer vacation.

Bombay has been wonderfully generous. I trust Bombay will stand by the blind here too. It is not, I repeat, the amount you give, but your real sympathy, your intelligent interest, that I seek. Copper and silver will be as welcome as gold. Kindly contribute your humble quota. Send, do please send something.

DHOLKA ROADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are no good pacca roads in Dholka Taluka. The ryots of Dholka Taluka have no good roads in the whole Taluka for the traffic and it is a usual complaint of the poor farmers that their carts are broken by jerks. There are, however, a few pacca roads but in a very dilapidated condition. The Local Boards seem to have paid no attention to these roads and the money spent through the agency of the P. W. D. is simply wasted. No accounts have been received from the P. W. D. as regards the particulars of this expenditure. Here I refer to the Dholka Vautha road. It extends not more than five miles of which only three miles is a pacca road. It alone has consumed a big sum of more than Rs. 33,000 and yet is utterly in a ruined condition. The heavy and unjust toll of three annas per cart was levied hitherto by the District Local Board for the use of this rotten road. I had sent petitions and the public also had sent representations to the authorities concerned. But there was no inquiry. In the last meeting of the District Local Board, however, the toll was cancelled but it is to be regretted that the President is of opinion that no money should be spent for repairing this road. The alleged expenditure of the P. W. D. on the road repairs is a misnomer. In spite of the big expenditure the roads are not a bit improved but on the contrary go from bad to worse. I can quote one instance in this respect viz, that Rs. 15,000 nearly are said to have been spent on making a new road in Daskroi Taluka but the rumour is that it is not a bit worth for traffic. The duty of the President is to make inquiries why such mismanagement about the roads is going on. Also I hope that the officials will make full inquiries in those matters. Similar is the mismanagement as regards tanks etc.—Yours, etc.,

DAHYABHAI M. PATEL.

UNEMPLOYED MILL-WORKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly publish the following lines in your widely read paper.

You are quite aware that recently two mills have been closed and also a dark rumour has been spread that some more mill will shortly be closing.

The reason why they are closed is quite obvious as the public are informed by the Agents of the mills that their profit is so little that they can hardly run them. This may or may not be the only course for the closing of the mills, but it is high time now and now only that we should study the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. His call is "Back to the Villages" and it has proved true for the mill-owners have driven away thousands of people out of employment without paying any heed to their future calamities.

The object-lesson which, not only labourers but also clerks should learn is this, that we are completely at the mercy of the capitalists who can deprive us of our legitimate right—to work honestly for our daily bread—at any moment they please. So let Congressmen come forth and lead these unfortunate people, who are actually starving for want of bread and water.

The mill-workers are expert in the art of spinning and weaving and I am sure if they be supplied with Charkhas, surely they will satisfactorily earn their living.—Yours, etc.,

GANPAT K. GAUNDALKAR.

KHADDAR IN KATHIAWAD.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in "Young India":—

The Working Committee of the Kathiawad Rajkia Parishad has arrived at an important decision regarding Khaddar propaganda. It resolved to collect cotton from the various districts of Kathiawad for distribution among spinners and get it spun. It had already received promises of over 300 maunds from donors. Now it has resolved to collect at least 800 maunds or, which is the same thing, Rs. 19,200 for the work. The idea is to get this cotton spun and woven into Khaddar. Kathiawad is a poor peninsula with a very small rainfall. In some places there is a chronic famine condition. Thousands of women would spun for supplementing their slender resources. It has also thousands of weavers among 'untouchables,' who for want of their hereditary occupation are obliged to go to Bombay or elsewhere and work as scavengers in order to keep body and soul together. Khaddar at the present moment is not as cheap as it might be. It has therefore been resolved to find out families that would spin for their own clothing if they had a supply of slivers at cheap rates and facilities for getting their yarn woven also at cheap rates. The Parishad has, therefore, in order to encourage such families undertaken to supply slivers at 6 annas per lb., no family to be supplied with more than 10 lbs during the year, and to pay half the cost of weaving. The Khaddar will cost the consumer a little over a third of the cost or 3 1/4 annas instead of 9 annas which is the usual rate ruling in Kathiawad. Thus he will have 50 p.c. bounty in order to indue him to spin and wear the Khaddar woven out of his yarn. To put it in another way it is proposed to clothe out of Rs. 19,000 worth of cotton at least 2750 families consisting of husband wife and child. The following wages will have been distributed or earned before the cotton been becomes Khaddar:

Ginning 800 Mds.	Rs. 1000
Carding 800 Mds.	Rs. 4000
Spinning 700 Mds.	Rs. 7000
Weaving 675 Mds.	Rs 6750
Total	Rs. 18,750

In the process of carding the weight will be reduced from 800 to 700 and in spinning it will be further reduced to 675 mds. In length the Khaddar will be 67500 yards 30 inches in width. The count will be on an average 8. This is an experiment which is fraught with important economic consequences. The cotton it will be noted, will be hand-ginned. I hope to summarize the results of the experiment from time to time. I must mention here that it is possible to contemplate an experiment of this nature only because Kathiawad has got three well-managed Khaddar centre with trained workers The money has still to be collected and it must be inside of two months' time. I hope that every Kathiawadi will help either by contributing his labour or funds.

"LT. SAEGART'S HEROISM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not a matter of surprise to the readers of your esteemed paper to learn that Mr. Setlur should enthusiastically advocate the presentation of a public purse to Lt. Saegart for his heroism, about which there can be no two opinions. As one who had been concerned with the U.T.C., the performance of a heroic deed, by a person wearing His Majesty's Uniform, has given me infinite satisfaction. But let me point out, Sir, that the adoption of Mr Setlur's suggestion would be a very unwholesome step to take.

In the first place, the feeling references made about Lt. Saegart by all public bodies, including the Corporation of Bombay, are in themselves an ample recompense for the service he rendered to the public, and in reply to the quotation of Mahabharat, let me point out that the same scripture enjoins an honesty of thought (Bhava) and not a formal recognition.

In the second place though only a Lieut., he would not think of accepting a gift from the public for work, it was as a commissioned officer of the Crown, his duty to do, even though his duty was far more noble than that of perpetrating monstrosities on defenceless women.

Lastly, Sir, the Government and the Military Department are on a keen lookout for merit, and excuse me specially for British merit, and there is no reason to suppose that Lt. Saegart, like Col. Maddock will not be recipient of a silent token, which he would value more than the purses of the millionaires of the Bay combined.—Yours, etc.,

BAXI RAVIRAI HARIRAI.

April 8.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

SESSION CONCLUDED.

HARDWAR, Apl. 10.

The third sitting of the All-India Vaidya Sammelon commenced on 8th April. Discussion took place over the aspects of certain herbs. Final decision was given in some cases while others were postponed for the next session. In the afternoon some essays were read. Diplomas were given to candidates, who were declared successful last year. They took oaths in a body to render public service. Nine more resolutions were passed today besides those already passed and the election of members of the Standing Committee and office bearers took place.

The Conference this year was an unprecedented success. Pandit Doraiswami Iyengar and Dr. A Lakshmipathi were awarded gold medals in appreciation of their work. The resolution of the Andhra and Karnatak Conferences, urging that the Baisak examination be conducted in vernaculars and through the Standing Committees of the various provincial conferences was accepted unanimously. The exhibition was also a grand success. The Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy headed the list both in number and the educative value of the method in which they were exhibited in various sections. The next conferences was invited to Jaipur by Swami Lakhsmiramji Acharya.

BABY WEEK AT BALASINOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Balasinor Apl. 8.

The Baby week was enthusiastically celebrated at Balasinor. It commenced on the 21st of March and ended on the 25th with due ceremonies. The Medical Officer at Balasinor who was the Hon. Secretary of the Committee delivered speeches on various subjects pertaining particularly to maternity and care of babies. A zenana meeting was held under the presidentship of the Senior Begum Saheba—Sardarba Saheba—.Prizes were distributed in the form of clothes to healthy babies. A sanitary procession went around the town with boy scouts. The celebration was a great success.

Your Driver

Instil into your driver the value of efficient lubrication and the necessity of always using good oil. WAKEFIELD CASTROL MOTOR OIL is the best and therefore the cheapest always.

Write for a copy of "Wakefield's Pocket Edition Lubricating Index" which shows you the correct oil to be used in your car

C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD.
WAKEFIELD HOUSE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branches at:—
CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS, RANGOON, COLOMBO, and KARACHI

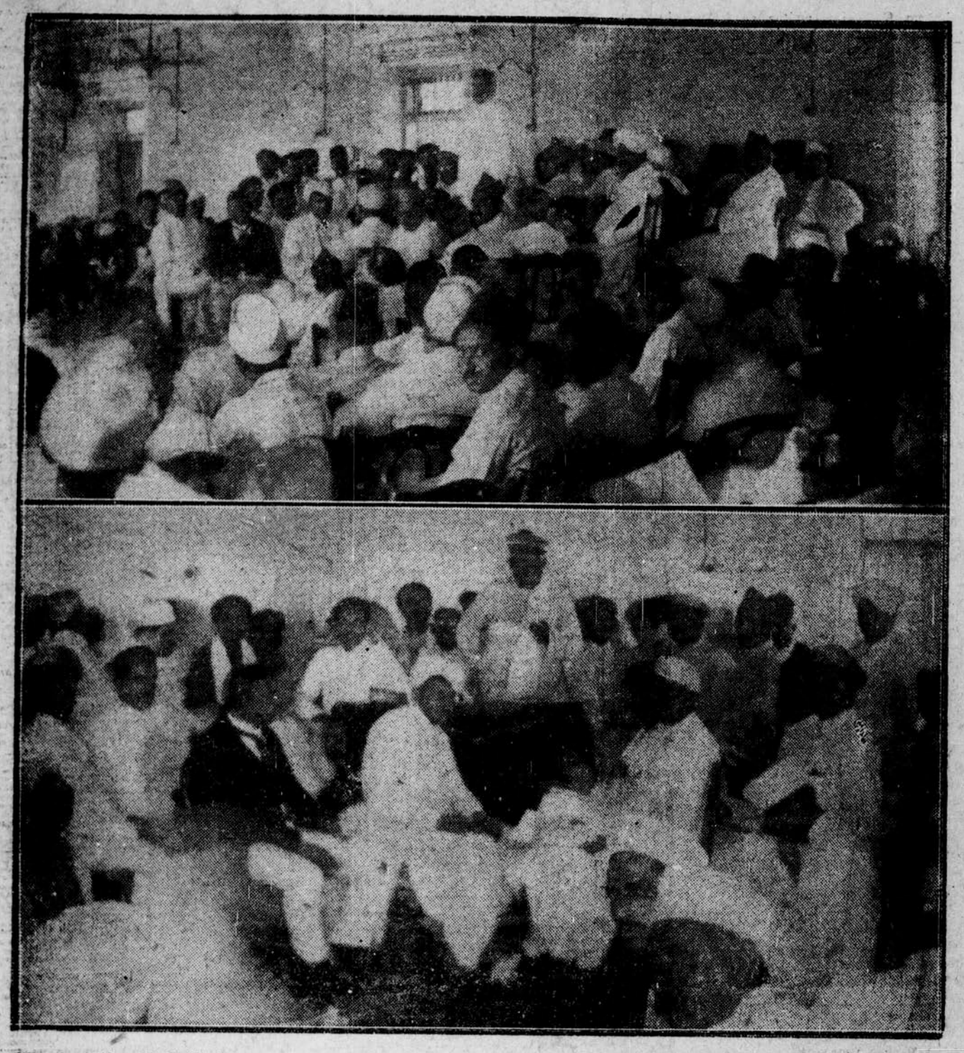
WHY TROUBLE OVER LETTER-WRITING?
MASTER THE ART WITH THE HELP OF
K. M. BANERJEE'S
WIDE-WORLD
ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE
THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.
Contents:—Elaborate Chapters on Practical Letter-Writing and General Introduction containing on a brief scale the rules of grammar and idiom. Besides it has a big collection of specimen letters on all subjects, Commercial and Business Correspondence, Correspondence relating to small Trades Merchant Office, Courts, Income Tax, Municipality, Family and School Correspondence and all sorts of Forms, legal and general. Invaluable also to students.
Price Re. 1-12. V. P. Postage Extra.
AVAILABLE AT BOOK STALLS IN BOMBAY OR FROM.
INDUSTRY OFFICE (Book Dept.)
22, SHAMBAZAR BRIDGE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.
24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of
Miners' Picks, Pickaxes, Beaters, Powrahs, Hammers, Chisels, Tea Garden Tools
Crow bars, Claw bars, Drills, Jumpers, etc, etc,
ALL TOOLS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.
Made from INDIAN STEEL, by INDIAN WORKMEN, using the most up-to-date machinery
All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

DIABETES
WORLD RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
To Letter No. of the firm 25608
Messrs. K.P. RAY and J.P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.
DEAR SIRS,
The specific gravity of my urine, when tested three days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.
Thanking you for your able treatment,
Yours sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.
16th July, 1916.
NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(9)

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

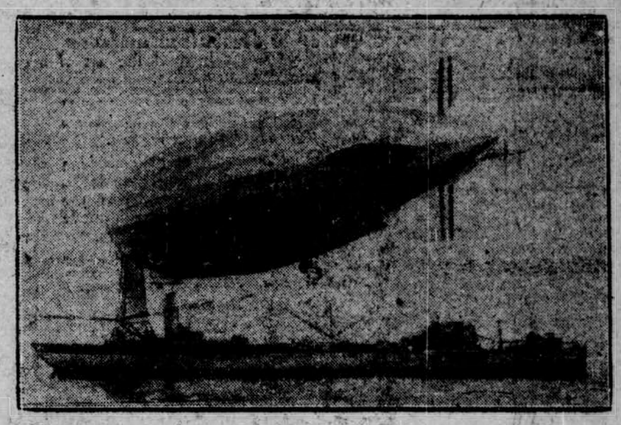
The Jain Swetamber Conference held its sessions at Madhav Baug, Bombay, on Saturday last. The top picture shows Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A. President of the Conference, speaking while that one below shows Mr. Devkaran Muljibhai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, reading his address.

MISS SYLVIA MENDOZA, F. T. C. L.

The first Indian lady to pass successfully the Fellowship Examination of the Trinity College of Music, London.

A correspondent writes:—To Miss Mendoza belongs the honour of being the first Indian lady to attain this distinction. Her ideal in life is not to barter this God-given talent, lodged in her, for a handful of money, but to utilize it for the amelioration of the sorrows and the sufferings of the poor. She has taken part spontaneously and cheerfuly in various concerts organized by all casts and creeds for diverse charitable schemes, and as such, every class of society, from the richest down to the poorest, is greatly indebted to this gifted artist. The role she played during the grim days of the Great War, by rendering commendable services in many concerts and socials, held for the joy and comfort of the sick and the wounded, clearly indicates her sympathy and patriotism. Her kindling desire and untiring activity to cultivate a natural taste for music and singing in the school children are greatly appreciated by the lovers of fine arts. Her sterling service as a vocalist in the Catholic churches and her constant participation as a leading artist in all the classical concerts organized and held by the Catholic Gymkhana and Catholic Charities Organisation explicitly testify the indispensability of Miss Mendoza's personality to the progressive Catholic society.

A DIRIGIBLE UNDER TOW.



Courtesy:—"Popular Science Monthly".

The Great U. S. dirigible Los Angeles under tow for the first time by U.S.S. Patoka, the only ship in the navy equipped with a mooring mast.

ADVANCE AYURVEDA!

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani performed on Wednesday last, the opening ceremony of the new premises at Cadell Road, of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works.

"BIRTH CONTROL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. P. N. Kachhi of Indore has almost become wild with the modern school of social economists and scientists who are in favour of birth control by harmless scientific artificial means. In his almost orthodox and dogmatic defence of Mahatma Gandhi's article on birth control quoted poetry for his defence and has according to his profession of a tutor, quoted poetry for his defence and has eulogised Brahmacharya preached by old Shastras as the only remedy for birth control, but he absolutely ignores the fact that even those who favour scientific birth control, never refuse that Brahmacharya is not an ideal remedy for birth control; what they humbly state is that all human beings are not Mahamajis and Janak Videhis, who inspite of all attractions and allurements of earthly life, can practise true celibacy, both mental and physical.

Mr. Kachhi is too much of an idealist like many Indians, but he forgets one significant and relevant point that idealism is a thing tha exists in novels and Shastric lores and not in the every day life of a human being. Mr. Kachhi forgets that it is the very demand of modern life, its wear and tear and other frailities which have necessitated the device of harmless and scientific methods of contraception, and to style those who favour this human device as lovers of passion, sexual iberty and fond worldly happiness, is a gross injustice to them.

To drag the whole question of birth control into religion and to dictate its remedy from the old and antiquated Shastras, is nothing but sheer injustice to modern science of social economy and eugenics. Our country is teeming with manikins having weak bodies and sunken eyes born of mothers who are almost every year passing through the dangers of annual conceptions and confinements; and in the interest of the nation we must put a stop to this human waste of life.

Modern contraception methods I admit are not meant for Mahatmas and Yogis but they are meant for common human beings who live in the world as worldly beings and who are prey to ordinary if not violent human weaknesses and frailities. It would be sheer hypocrisy on the part of our social leaders to preach only Brahmacharya as the only and the best and easily practicable remedy for birth control for the masses.

Mr. Editor, I know that this letter of mine will bring me abuses and bitter comments from the idealists and the orthodox people but I have to write this for the benefit of middle class men who are economically hardpressed with this problem. If we do not condemn modern science as a mere trash and jugglery, we must give a more patient and favourable hearing to the modern advocates of contraception methods.

A word of caution is, however, necessary those who are seeking after the literature of contraception methods. The books on this subject written by non-medical "Doctors" who perhaps do not know the principle of embryology and the physiology of human conception, and the methods of abortion and infanticide followed by the quacks deserve the highest condemnation, both from the profession and the public.

With due deference to my medical brethern, I beg to state that unfortunately a large number of medical men of this country have only meagre knowledge of the harmless scientific contraception methods, while their professional brethren in the West know much more about this subject because even in the beginning of their career, their patients demand the best advice on this important subject from them. It must be painfully stated here that a middle class man in the West is more conscious of his responsibilities as a father that a man of the same level in the East.

To the medical men and even to the ordinary English knowing Indian, I would advise to read carefully the special Number on Contracention of the "Practitioner", a leading medical monthly published in July 1923, at London.

It would be shocking to the modesty of idealist and the orthodox Indians, if I enter into the detais of this delicate but all the same very important subject and withhold my pen here, but the reader is requested to write to Professor Gonalji, M.Sc., Secretary, Indian Birth Control Society, Egerton Road, Delhi if he is keen to get more information about this subject.

In India, the battallion of youngsters in a family, is considered a sign of good omen and a gift from God and to preach to the saintly but all the while not less passionate than a much-hated Neo-malthusian father, the doctrines of birth control is revolutionary and next to heathnism and therefore with due apology to such, I beg to remain yours etc.,

AMRITLAL H. PATEL.

Dutch Rd., Surat, Apl. 8.

A HOLY WEEK "SCANDAL."

CLOSING OF BHYNDER CHURCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 10.

Holy Week Services commemorative of the passion and death of Christ are held in all Catholic Churches throughout Christendom, and are attended by unusually large congregations. There is, therefore, a great commotion created at Bhynder, which is a Catholic village with a Christian population of 700 souls, by what is considered by the villagers as a most scandalous action on the part of their Vicar, the Rev. Timothy Gonsalves, who, it is alleged, closed the local Church of Our Lady of Nazareth and went to Dongri on Wednesday (April 8) leaving word that he would not return till Saturday evening.

The parishioners, it appears, are quite indignant that their pastor, a minister of Christ, whose duty it was they say to make it a special point to offer to his flock his Sacerdotal ministrations on those days of the Holy Week when they are most needed, namely, Wednesday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, he should have made himself scarce just on these days.

The following telegram was despatched by the parishioners from Bhynder to the Bishop of Damaun:—

Parish priest of our Bhynder Church not hearing confessions and not giving communion to seven hundred people to-day being Holy Thursday. People scandalised. Kindly investigate matter immediately.

A representation setting forth all the facts in connection with the closing of the Church is being prepared, it is said, for immediate despatch to the proper ecclesiastical authorities.

U. P. SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Presiding over the U. P. Social Conference held at Cawnpore on April 11th, Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra, after dwelling upon the necessity of social reform in our country, said:—

After the Mutiny of 1857 our province came in closer touch with the British Government and the influence of Western civilization came to be rapidly felt The clash of the two civilisations, Eastern and Western, began to be felt though yet rather indistinctly. But by the clash was born the germ which was to fructify in producing pioneers of social reform. Early in the eighties of the nineteenth century was evolved the Arya Samaj movement under the wise and able guidance of the Saint Swami Daya Nand Saraswati. He preached the purification of our Hindu society to purge its mind of old and injurious beliefs and traditions. During this upheaval reforms, such as the relaxation of the rigour of the caste system, the abolition of early marriages, widow marriage and the uplift of the depressed classes were advocated and some measure of success was gained in that direction. But the progress was very very slow. The last decade of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of this century has witnessed the growth of many associations and societies and the efforts of many social reformers who have striven and are striving in all directions for the uplift of our country. There is nothing which should lead us to despondency, but nevertheless, the progress has been very slow and much effort is still needed to place our society on a healthy, organised and pure footing.

BURNING PROBLEMS.

As regards the evil of early child marriages. The latest statistical figures show that in our province the ratio of marriages of children below the age of 5 is still 14 per thousand. This proportion is obviously unsatisfactory and we should look forward to the day when not a single child at this tender age should be married. The ratio of marriage of children between the ages of 5 and 10 is still 111 per thousand. This is considerable. But the worst is the rate of the marriage of children between the ages of 10 and 15 which is 437 per thousand. Thus you see that up to the age of 15 more than half the population gets married, *viz.*, 562 per thousand. We have still to work towards the abolition of early marriages.

The latest statistical figures are shocking indeed. The percentage of girls receiving education in our province is .48 per thousand. Compare with this the rate of boys which is 4.4 per thousand. The principle that girls should be educated is now an accepted principle and what is necessary now is not advocacy of the necessity of the reform but strenuous and practical work towards increasing the number of Girls' Schools particularly in the villages where facilities at present do not exist for the education of our girls.

Proceeding further the President made a reference to the subject of caste restrictions. The rigidity of the caste system among us is injurious to the growth of a healthy society. Relaxation of this rigidity and the introduction of more elasticity are very necessary. Inter-dining among the various castes should be encouraged.

Concluding the President emphasised the following reforms:—(i) widow marriage, (ii) the protection of widows and orphans, (iii) infant mortality and child welfare, (iv) the raising of the depressed classes, (v) the admission of 'Shudh, people into Hindu society, (vi) Toleration among the various communities, and lastly (vii) Social service.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, April 9.

The weather is very hot and plague is showing some signs of abatement. Lala Tara Chand's appeal was fixed on 7th and 8th instant. The Corruption enquiry papers are lying in the Punjab Secretariat at Lahore. Three months have elapsed with no result.

The Bhiwani Municipality is active in party wire-pulling. The sub-overseer was re-instated and now the Secretary is discharged.

Trade is at the lowest ebb and the crops are lying in the fields for the want of labourers.

The "Sandesh" case came for hearing last week and the President was under a searching cross-examination of Mr. Thakordass. At the next hearing the President will be cross-examined regarding the alleged charges of corruption and the police investigation.

The prices of the food-stuffs and fodder are steady.

MASS EDUCATION.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF NARE SCHOOL.

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Nare and Mandali's Free High School came off on Sunday evening in the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancelior of the University presided on the occasion. There was a large gathering, prominent among those present being Messrs. S. K Bole, G. B. Nare, A. N. Surve and members of the Managing Committee of the School.

Mr. R. K. Shirodkar, who read the report of the School, traced its history from the very beginning. The School was started mainly for giving free education to the children of the working classes and completed its fifty-first year on the last Hindu New Year's Day. The number of boys on its rolls at present was 72 all of whom belonged to the working classes with the exception of 5 boys belonging to the advanced communities. In addition to the provision of free education, the School busied itself in carrrying on Social Service work among the Backward Classes by dissuading them from drink and gambling.

The School was also the first to raise its standard against the use of filthy and abusive language indulged in by the labouring classes during the Holi festival. The School is conducted mainly with the support of the working classes, but since the condition of these classes in Bombay had become worse, it was found difficult day by day to manage the school efficiently. With the introduction of free and compulsory education in Bombay one of the desires of the founders of the School would be realised and it would then be a matter for the generous public of Bombay to see whether or not to continue the School which was conducted by Mr. Nare and his friends at so great a sacrifice.

Sir Setalvad then gave away the prizes to the students. He said that it was a matter of reflection for those connected with education in the city to see how farsighted the late Mr. Nare was in his days. Sir Chimanlal then paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Nare, the founder of the School which now claimed a record of 50 years' useful work for the uplift of the masses which very few institutions in the City could claim. It was really gratifying, said Sir Chimanlal, to see Mr. G. B. Nare following in the footsteps of his worthy father and conducting the School.

Continuing, Sir Chimanlal said that he was afraid masses had not yet realised the importance of education. He hoped to see more and more leaders of labour interesting themselves in the education and welfare of the working classes, for, unless the masses were educated the country would never progress. It was their duty to put the shoulder to the wheel and see that the working classes got the sort of education they wanted and which they must have. In conclusion, Sir Chimanlal wished the School every success and wished to see it progress in future as it had done in the past.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the president the meeting terminated.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

NO ESTIMATE OF AGGREGATE NATIONAL WEALTH NEEDED.

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Examined by the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee to-day, Mr. K. M. Parkyastha, Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, said in an enquiry primarily instituted to ascertain the economic conditions of the various classes of the people of the country, he did not consider it necessary to attempt any estimate of the aggregate national wealth. To him the problem par excellence of an economic enquiry was the determination of the distribution of income over the various economic strata of the community. Such a general study he believed should no doubt be supplemented by intensive studies of economic conditions of certain definite occupational classes and localised groups. He suggested that more stress should be laid on an examination of income and wages statistics. He did not consider that an exhaustive economic occupational census was either possible or necessary. The witness said a study of distribution of income over the various strata of the economic community either on the existing rate of income tax or by instituting an income census should be principally aimed at and stressed the importance of conducting an economic census only through the agency of a specially qualified staff instead of the ordinary revenue district officials as was often attempted at present. He thought the proper data for the estimation of national wealth could be provided by a proper tabulation of income tax figures and by compilation of typical wages statistics. Income tax figures provided fairly dependable working data, but if an income census could be instituted it would no doubt be an ideal course to pursue but he had misgivings as to the possibility of conducting such a census on accurate lines.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

Giving evidence after lunch, Mr. Rajani Kanta Das, Director of Rural Survey of Viswabharati said statistics in India should be collected as was done in Great Britain though at present the cost seemed prohibitive. He was of opinion that this should be done by the Imperial Statistical Bureau, but he should have no objection if this was done by provincial bureaus too. He realised the tremendous task of a house to house enquiry of the private wealth of the people, and though appreciating great difficulty in estimating wealth in that way, he thought if the people were made to understand the situation they might give information regarding their private worth. He suggested an investigation of agricultural production irrespective of costs, as was done in the United States. His idea was to calculate the statistics of production and improve the method as much as possible with time. He suggested that this might be done by a salaried staff with a group of villages under one man.—A. P.

SHIVAJI LITERARY MEMORIAL FUND.

At a public meeting held in Bombay on 28th September 1924 under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, it was resolved to collect funds for the free distribution of four thousand copies of the English biography of Shivaji Maharaja written by Prof. N. S. Takakhav and Mr. K. A. Keluskar, to English libraries and other educational institutions in this and other lands. The object of this movement is to place before the English reading public the true, authentic and exhaustive life-story of Shivaji Maharaja, the founder of the Maratha Empire, with a view to remove some of the misunderstandings and false notions about one of the greatest national heroes which still lurk in the minds of those who implicitly rely upon the accounts about Shivaji Maharaja published by English writers who had mainly drawn their information from Mahomedan Chronicles. A general committee of about 100 gentlemen was appointed, which has in its turn appointed a working committee to collect funds and accomplish the patriotic object.

Those who approve of the object are earnestly requested to send their contributions to the joint treasurers of this Fund, namely: R. S. H. V. Rajwadkar, J.P., Lower Colaba, Bombay, and Mr. G. Y. Shinde, merchant, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

C. P. LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received to the Leprosy Relief Fund during the week ending the 8th April from C. P.:—His Excellency the Governor, Rs. 1,000; the Hon. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy Rs. 2,000; Lady Jorbanoo Dadabhoy Rs. 1,000; District Council, Sconi Rs. 200; and Municipal Committee, Gondia Rs. 250. A sum of Rs. 1,060 is also promised.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.